

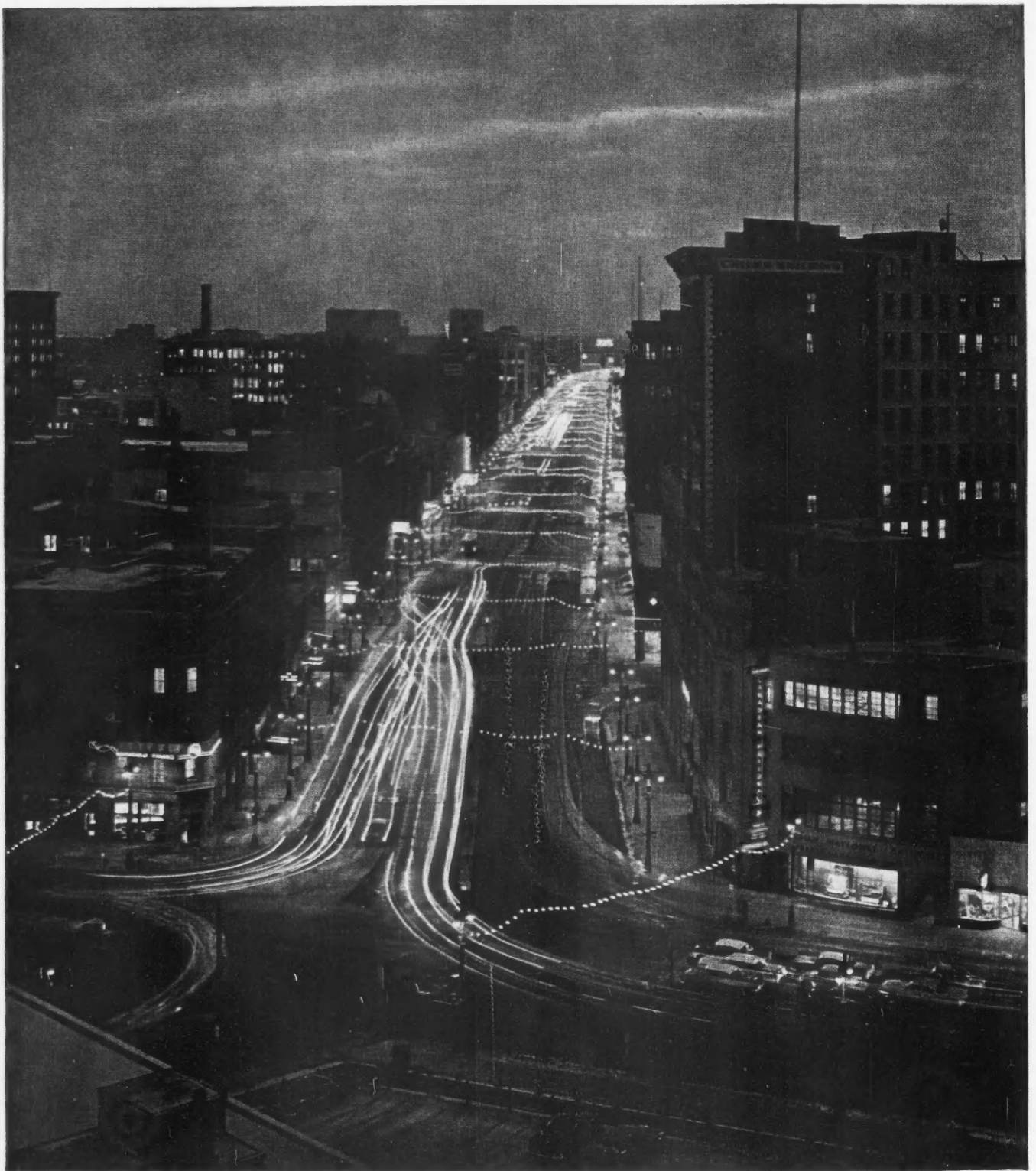
# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

NOVEMBER 11, 1961 20 CENTS



## Communism Charts Bold New Challenge



GEORGE HUNTER

**WINNIPEG**, capital city of Manitoba, hails back to earliest fur traders, to Lord Selkirk's colonists, to the Hudson Bay Company and Fort Garry. These were early stepping-stones towards a Greater Winnipeg now crowding the half-million mark in population. Long known as the "Gateway to the West" Winnipeg now aspires to become the "Gateway" to still another economic empire by virtue of such Northern developments as the \$175 million Thompson nickel project, the \$140 million Grand Rapids hydro plant and the \$200 million nuclear research centre planned for the Whiteshell area. Meanwhile, one of the world's great grain markets, a diversity of established manufactures and an influx of new modern light industries, including 42 in 1960 alone, keep Winnipeg in the main stream of Canadian progress. Reliably assisting in this area are nearly 1000 of the world's finest elevators. They're by OTIS.



**OTIS  
ELEVATOR  
COMPANY LIMITED**

Head Offices and Works: Hamilton, Ontario  
Offices in 28 Cities Across Canada



AUTOTRONIC® OR ATTENDANT-OPERATED PASSENGER ELEVATORS • ESCALATORS • TRAV-O-LATORS • FREIGHT ELEVATORS • DUMBWAITERS  
ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION & MAINTENANCE • MILITARY ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS • GAS & ELECTRIC TRUCKS BY BAKER INDUSTRIAL TRUCK DIVISION



# Saturday Night

VOL. 76 NO. 23

ESTABLISHED 1887

WHOLE NO. 3404

## Editor and Publisher:

Arnold Edinborough

## Managing Editor:

Herbert McManus

## Associate Editor:

R. M. Baiden

## Assistant Editor:

Alan Mercer

**Contributing Editors:** John A. Irving, Mary Lowrey Ross, Kenneth McNaught (International Affairs), John Gellner (Military Affairs), Edwin Copps (Vancouver), Anthony West (New York), Beverley Nichols (London), Raymond Spencer Rodgers (Ottawa)

## ARTICLES

### RUSSIA TODAY:

#### The Soviets Plan Fate of the World

by John Gellner, 9

### Science: A Challenge on All Fronts

by Peter M. Millman, 12

### Digging the Grave For Capitalism?

by R. M. Baiden, 14

### Should Canada Adopt The West Indies?

by Kenneth McNaught, 20

### Wanted: Common Courtesy in Our Courts

by Joseph B. Pomerant, 24

### The Case for the Working Married Woman

by Helen G. Moore, 48

## DEPARTMENTS

### Books, 39

### Comment of the Day, 5

### Crossword, 42

### Gold & Dross, 56

### Letters, 2

### London Letter, 37

### Point of View, 60

### Television, 45

### Theatre, 46

## INSIDE STORY

### THE COVER: Khrushchov warns the Western World.

Ideologically, scientifically and economically the goal of the Soviet Union is to overtake and "bury" the West. How close is the USSR to achieving this goal? In the first of a three-article study of the Soviet challenge, **John Gellner**, SN's Overseas Editor, maintains that only a supreme effort by the Free World can thwart Soviet designs. Dr. **Peter Millman**, of the National Research Council and the leading Canadian authority on meteor astronomy, outlines Soviet scientific achievements and plans. Dr. Millman contends that with present massive scientific and technological training programs, the USSR is within sight of scientific parity with the West. Associate Editor **R. M. Baiden** examines the successes and failures of earlier Soviet economic programs and shows in what areas the USSR will spearhead its economic challenge.

SN Contributing Editor **Kenneth McNaught** discusses the outlook for the West Indies Federation in the new light of Jamaica's recent vote against joining. As an alternative to eventual U.S. domination of the area he suggests that Canada might re-examine its own position and possibly "adopt" the island community.

**Joseph B. Pomerant**, who practices criminal law in Toronto, states the case for improved conduct in our courts of law and shows how many current practices inevitably prejudice jurors against the accused. The widespread foundation of our belief in innocence until proved guilty is shattered by a lack of courtesy which could easily be remedied.

Is the plan to "pay now and learn later" now being offered in Canada the simple thing which it appears on the surface to be? **David Fulton**, free-lance writer, reads some of the "fine print" in the contracts and shows that prospective purchasers should be aware of the odds involved.

There is a broad economic base to the situation which sees so many married women in Canada actively at work in a multitude of fields. Far from putting men out of work, maintains **Helen G. Moore**, this condition actually provides a much-needed push to the prosperity of the nation.

**SATURDAY NIGHT** is published every second Saturday at 73 Richmond St. West, Toronto 1, Canada, by Fengate Publishing Co., Ltd. President, Arnold Edinborough; Secretary-Treasurer, Harold R. Cook; Vice-President, Circulation, Arthur Phillips. Director of Advertising: Victor Allen. Branch Office, Suite 707, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. Representatives: Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; San Francisco, Theodore B. Hall, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 681 Market St.; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4. **Subscription Prices:** Canada \$4.00 one year; \$6.00 two years; \$8.00 three years; \$10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. \$5.00 per year; all others \$6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

**PICTURE CREDITS:** Cover, Miller Services; Page 9, Miller Services, Soviet Embassy; Pages 10, 11, Wide World; Page 13, Peter Millman; Page 14, Miller Services; Pages 20, 21, Jamaica Tourist Board; Pages 22, 23, Leopoldo Rodriguez, Dolly Connelly, Harry McDougall; Page 25, National Film Board; Page 26, Miller Services; Page 35, Johnston; Pages 37, 38, Miller Services, Mirrorpic; Page 39, Ambassador, Page 45, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Page 46, Lutz Dille; Page 48, Miller Services; Page 60, Alan Mercer.

# Letters

## Slow Motion

I noted Charles Blakeley's reaction [Letters, SN Oct. 14] to Donald Gordon's "Macmillan on the way out".

While not agreeing entirely with C.B.'s condemnation of Britain's governmental practices, there is meat in his remarks anent their overstaffed civil service, "form-fitting, tea-drinking bunch of pansies." They sure exemplify scientific principles of slow movement.

One daddy when asked how his three sons were doing, replied — "Oh, Jack and Hank are working, Archie's in the civil service." Semper Fiddlers!

TORONTO

BERT RICHARDS

## Where and What?

Re "Oil: Key to Power and to Politics" [SN, Sept. 30].

The caption under one of the illustrations reads, "Oil was prize sought after during war. British troops moved quickly to capture this refinery in Kuwait." The first thing one notices is a curious ambiguity in the wording of the caption. Does it mean that oil was sought after or during the war, or both? And which war?

A closer look at the picture shows that the troops certainly are not British. Moreover the sword bayonets on their rifles and other details date the picture to World War II or very shortly thereafter. There was of course no refinery in Kuwait at that time.

The likeliest explanation is that the picture shows *Indian* troops at *Abadan* (Iran) during World War II. There was no question of capturing the plant because it was British property and always had been. However, all of us — Pogson included — can be thankful that the world's biggest oil refinery was not allowed to fall into our enemies' hands.

Pogson's article is in fact a hotchpotch of half-truth, innuendo and downright distortion aimed at blackening this country's allies and oldest friends. It would take an article of equal length to expose all the errors in Pogson's ...

SARNIA

FRANK J. MOOREHEAD

## North West Passage

Regarding the advertisement on Page 27 [SN Oct. 14]. Depending upon the definition of the word sail, if in the broad

sense as applied to all vessels and navigation, an inaccuracy is stated therein.

The North West Passage has also been navigated by the then, *HMCS Labrador* under the command of, at that time, Captain Robertson, RCN.

This is brought to your attention without any detraction from the magnificent feat of Sergeant Larsen.

OTTAWA

I. J. L. PALMER

## Love and Loyalty

Although Scottish memories are notoriously lengthy I would suppose that Stuart McKinnon's absurd proposal to abolish the Crown in Canada [SN Sept. 2] was prompted rather by an ignorance of history and tradition than by any harking to Jacobite days, for the Queen derives her Royal title by virtue of her direct descent from James I.

Canada since the Conquest has been linked to Britain by history and tradition. With the exception of Quebec our language, culture, law, system of government and institutions all derive from British sources. I do not think that our alleged "colonialism" had anything whatever to do with the emigration of Canadians to the U.S.; it was purely a matter of more money to be made there.

Ian MacDonald speaks only for himself, or perhaps for Canadians who take their ideas from *Time*, in alleging that we have an inferiority complex vis-à-vis the U.S.A. We are so brainwashed by American magazines, Hollywood, TV etc., that our British connection is our greatest defence against being swallowed up by this insidious propaganda.

Although we do not pay a cent for the privilege, we Canadians are indeed fortunate in having a Queen as our head who is above party and around whom we can all rally in love and loyalty. It is a human need to have an ideal to look up to, and, whereas in the U.S.A. girls tend to admire and imitate meretricious movie stars whose lives are frequently an open scandal, we have in our Queen as well as a radiant, glamorous figure, a worthy ideal for anyone to admire and imitate.

Moreover she is the unifying symbol for the whole Commonwealth, that unique company of nations with its great potentiality for good in a world of conflict.

Vivat Regina!

VANCOUVER

R. C. HALL.

## President of Canada

I wish to congratulate Stuart G. MacKinnon.

I see no logical reason why Canada could not become a Republic within the British Commonwealth on the same basis as India and Pakistan are. I believe this could be achieved, without making any major constitutional changes.

We could have our "Governor General or Head of State", elected by the people's representatives, instead of being appointed by the crown on advice of our Canadian Governor-in-Council. We will retain the name "Dominion of Canada" and our Head of State will be called "President of the Dominion."

RODNEY, ONT.

JAMES S. BLACK

## Naughty Review

This is not a letter to the editor, but a letter to an editor who has taken it upon himself to review books too.

Wasn't it F. E. Smith who never did see a client before he went into court for fear of prejudicing himself? I may be wrong, but I feel one must be almost as rigid when reviewing books.

It was very naughty of you to let your dislike of Irving Layton show so plainly when reviewing poems by someone else [Books, SN Oct. 14]. There are dozens of Canadians who fancy themselves as poets (and indeed may even be seen in print!) you could have used.

Irving Layton you may despise, but please don't discourage people from reading him—he's one of the few Canadians who believes in himself as an artist—and truly there are not many.

TORONTO

MARJORIE PEPPER

## Maximum Hazard

It has always been the duty of parents to provide food, shelter and security for their small dependents. This is no longer possible. Food and shelter we may provide, but any semblance of security no longer exists. Not for anyone. In an enlightened era of wonder drugs, pediatrics and child psychology, it appears that our children's birthright is strontium-90 and an uncertain life in "a period of maximum hazard."

To safeguard their future, we are urged to make elaborate survival plans.



But we feel that no plan is ambitious enough, no shelter is deep enough and there is no safe place to which our children can escape.

Children trust us. They feel safe and protected. Their world is simple. They give themselves entirely to the present moment, leaving their tentative future in our hands. We would like to see them grow up.

As a parent, I would like to ask all people with authority, all decision makers at all levels, first and foremost and above all, please . . . remember the children.

MONTREAL

(MRS.) M. BIGELOW

## Farmers & Taxes

Re: Comment of the Day, "Farmers and Taxes" [SN Sept. 30].

I would like to suggest that Ontario farmers seem less productive, as individuals, than Quebec farmers.

Using your figures, following are approximate averages for the industry:

Taxable income per farmer: Ontario—\$4,195; Quebec—\$4,569;

Tax paid per farmer: Ontario—\$313; Quebec—\$389.

Totals for the industry are impressive, but the averages fail to support your request for investigation.

BRANDON

BUD SWEANY, JR.

## Obvious Beauty

Re your reader's letter "Rear View Mirror", signed Bert Richards [SN Sept. 16]. Richards' knowledge of history is vague. Why he says Napoleon's failure to conquer the world has something in common with ladies' slacks and superslacks, as he calls them, is past my imagination.

His failure was not the lack of rear protection but his own lack of foresight in not having sufficient warm clothing and shelter and food for the severe European winters. Napoleon was defeated by a frontal attack. The Duke of Wellington cunningly disguised hordes of peasants as soldiers and had them charge down on the plains of Waterloo. Napoleon thought they were soldiers and surrendered to the Duke.

Richards is amazed at the personal freedom we have in our selection of summer wearing apparel. His measurements tell he is a close observer and the only passion was in his own mind. He also is a sanctimonious sob-sister and does not know or appreciate beauty when it is so obvious.

DOWNSVIEW

JAS. MACFARLANE

## Changing the Law

I read with great interest J. D. Morton's article "Innocent until Proven Guilty?" [SN Sept. 16].

Until now, I, too, believed that the fingerprinting and photographing of persons merely charged but not convicted of any crime, was illegal and merely strong-arm tactics on the part of the police force.

Since I left Argentina in order to escape from such tactics under the Peron regime, I have been very uneasy in Canada for the past ten years. However, if it is the law that is in error — and error it is to forcibly stain a person's record when he may be later proved completely innocent of the charge — it would be of interest to all Canadian citizens to know what can be done to correct such an error.

Perhaps Morton could publish a sequel to his article which would indicate what measures the average citizen can take to avoid the possibility of being subjected to such gross injustice.

TORONTO

NAME WITHHELD

*Editor's note: Laws in Canada can be changed by the elected representatives of the people in Parliament. They are sent there by the ballot box.*

## Spending Spree

So we in Alberta have been on a fifteen-year "spending spree" [Letters SN Sept. 30].

Too bad Ernest Watkins did not tell us how much was spent — and how it was spent — and where.

Or perhaps he suspected such information would have spoiled the effect of his last paragraph.

Watkins is clever — very clever.

CALGARY

DAVID HOYLE

## Firm Stand

Re "The Harp That Once" [SN Oct. 14].

As a native son referred to, I was naturally amused by this poem. The Minstrel Boy's 1961 attitude isn't difficult to understand. What once was those diabolical yellow men now has Tea House of the August Moon overtones. We are threatened today to protect the freedom lovers of West Berlin.

I realize perhaps rumors of war are economically necessary but hope your magazine does not support too many "firm stands" before young people have to make it good.

Better still perhaps the main participants could wait until they are on the moon where they could settle their differences with least inconvenience to the rest of us.

CALGARY

HENRY TEE

# Gold Crest

A fine  
quality cigarette  
with the  
unique all-tobacco  
filter  
that refines  
the smoke  
and gives you  
the true, mild,  
all-tobacco  
taste



AVAILABLE ONLY AT LEADING STORES



## Mr. Mayhue is prepared for almost everything!

Mr. Mayhue has a knack of putting his foot into things when it comes to being prepared. His avid concern for family protection has led him to spend vast sums on all sorts of devices and gadgets.

But he has overlooked the most important thing . . . his own income. You see, Mr. Mayhue, Crown Life's exclusive Special Premium Endowment can give you more money to spend today on the good things of life and more money to spend tomorrow when you will need it most. This new idea in life insurance provides your family with protection if they need it, or all of your money back at age 65 . . . plus an outstanding profit on your investment. S.P.E. assures you that you and your family will always enjoy the warmth of each other's companionship and dignity of independence.

Be sure *you* take all the steps. See your Crown Life representative about The Special Premium Endowment.

**SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE SELECT  
CROWN LIFE**

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY / ESTABLISHED 1900 / TORONTO, CANADA

## Dirty Business

Your London Letter [SN Sept. 30] should make Canadians wake up, and I mean parents, for we are responsible for the pattern that we set for our children. Britain like Canada is a most beautiful country but the beaches are so strewn with garbage and the resultant flies that we only went to the sea in the early spring.

The dykes and creeks that we paddled and played in when I was a kid are now so full of sewage that they bite your throat if you go near them, this is called modern sanitation. Ribbon development has fortunately been stopped or by now it would be impossible to see any of the countryside.

Up to date modern living on a muck hill or garbage dump?

CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C. J. P. TURNER

## Reckless Madness

I have liked most of what I have read in SATURDAY NIGHT. Particularly have I found satisfactory the ability of your writers to keep a clearer perspective on international questions than do most of the writers for publications that come from the South. In the last months it would seem that something of a madness or at least a recklessness has possessed most of even the better publications . . .

GIBSON, BC JOSEPH A. WICKLUND

## Gains in Asia

*("Republican Senator John J. Williams, the U.S. Senate's top watchdog against waste of federal funds, charged in a speech that the ICA recently shipped 48-000 eight-ounce cans of Metrecal to South Vietnam under the U.S. aid programme." —News item.)*

THE BILL in the Senate was passed in a trice

*(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)*  
Reserving a generous federal slice  
For starved, impoverished Vietnamese.

Sundry comestibles frozen and canned  
*(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)*  
Inundated the ravenous land  
To build up the famished Vietnamese.

The Senate has spent about half the amount  
*(Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese)*  
But, having neglected the calorie count,  
They're reduced to reducing the Vietnamese.

VIC

SATURDAY NIGHT



# Comment of the Day

## Anniversary

THE DATE OF this issue is November 11. It is regrettable, on such an anniversary, that much of the content must be devoted to an examination of a potential enemy.

The world, it seems, will never learn and goes on from madness to greater madness. But this does not detract from the effort or sacrifice of the men who gave their lives for the defence of freedom on past occasions.

Today, with humble pride, Canadians will recall the memory of their fallen comrades. They will also trust that today's generation will not be called upon for another shedding of blood; that wisdom and charity will eventually triumph over envy and malice.

## Getting Hotter

MORE CLEARLY than anything else, the utter disregard for the feelings of the rest of the world's people exhibited by the Soviet Union — but of late also by the United States — shows the real depth of the current world crisis. The great antagonists, gripped with mortal fear of one another, are shedding all pretense. Without bothering much to offer excuses, quite openly, they are putting what they consider their vital interests above other people's rights.

The Russians are still much the more callous. Their recent nuclear test series was conducted in defiance of the world, and to the detriment of the peoples of other countries who were sprayed with noxious fallout from experiments which did not even have the saving grace of following a scientific purpose.

The Americans have more regard for world opinion, and more humanity, but they, too, are unmindful of the interests of others when a military advantage can be gained. An example of that attitude was the recent laying of a belt of copper needles around the world, a move which dismayed world scientists as much as it must have satisfied American military planners.

It is never pleasant to be ridden over roughshod as the helpless smaller countries now are by the two behemoths. It is horrifying, if such methods indicate that the two are be-

ginning to think that every little advantage gained may matter in an expected showdown.

## Brief to Canadians

*("Trade Minister Hees announced that Canada will send out 24 trade missions to all parts of the world in the next 12 months, representing a 400 per cent boost in the sales mission program. 'It is your faces they want to see over there, not just your letterhead stationery,' said the Minister to the Canadian Exporters' Association annual meeting in the Seignior Club." — News item.)*

OVER there,  
Over there,  
Show your face  
Every place—  
Go by air!  
For we've got a clutter  
Of wheat and butter,  
And surplus cheese is everywhere.  
Over there,  
Over there,  
Sell our stuff  
Cash or cuff,  
We don't care.  
Square your shoulders  
Before it moulders  
And for heaven's sake  
Please unload it over there. VIC

## Biopsy or Autopsy?

THE ONE DIRECT and worthwhile outcome of the recent controversy about the role of the Bank of Canada has been the appointment of the Royal Commission to study this country's financial machinery. If the Commission explores fully within the framework which Prime Minister Diefenbaker has set its task, the Commission's report could well be the most significant study since Confederation.

It is worth noting that the only previous study in any way comparable to the present one was made in 1933. That inquiry led directly to the establishment of the Bank of Canada. It was criticism of, and by, the Bank of Canada which, in turn, necessitated the present Commission.

In setting out the objectives of the

Commission, the Prime Minister said it was to be responsible for "inquiring into and reporting upon the structure and methods of operation of the Canadian financial system, including the banking and monetary system and the institutions and processes involved in the flow of funds through the capital market . . ."

It is this responsibility to study the mechanics of the capital market which gives the Commission's work much of its importance. For the structure and function of the capital market is the very heart of Canada's version of a free enterprise economy. It will be interesting, indeed to await the Commission's findings, if only to learn whether the dissection has been a biopsy or, in fact, an autopsy.

## The Duke and the Digit

MEN AT WAR develop a vividness of phrase which can, with startling accuracy, describe a condition or the lack of it. The imagery employed is, as described by the Duke of Edinburgh, "brief and to the point".

Such a wartime expression was recently used by the Duke in inviting the businessmen of Britain to overcome the lethargy and apathy which has characterized much of their post-war operations. Their passion for the finger-position is known to Canadians who have had overseas dealings; the lateness of delivery of the TTC subway cars some years ago was a glaring case.

But Canada has no cause for smugness; today both George DeYoung and his Productivity Council and Minister of Trade and Commerce, George Hees are going about the country making similar noises. Perhaps, for therapeutic reasons, they could borrow the Duke's phraseology and invite Canadian business — with all the shock-effect of the expression — to remove the digit.

The definition, of course, is "pull yourself together and do a bit of thinking for a change".

## Securities Shenanigans

JUST ABOUT ONE YEAR ago, SATURDAY NIGHT stated that the flagrantly fraudulent promotion of St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. was convincing proof — if such were still needed — that only



## Rendezvous!

Discover the delights of making a rendezvous with a Marie Brizard Liqueur. More and more Canadians are appreciating their aroma, flavour and character, celebrated for over two centuries. You'll find a Marie Brizard Liqueur highly companionable for after dinner pleasure... by itself, with cracked ice or in cocktails. *Five Fine Liqueurs:* Creme de Menthe, Anisette, Creme de Cacao, Blackberry, Apricot.

**Marie  
Brizard**  
LIQUEURS

A DISTINGUISHED IMPORT FROM FRANCE  
Office General des Grandes Marques, Ltd.

federal regulation of the securities industry could meet the challenge of highly-skilled operators.

At that time, SN observed that the responsible authorities in New Brunswick "were simply unable to cope with a high-powered, professional stock-selling organization. Their resources and experience were too limited." The recent indictment by a U.S. federal grand jury of three companies and 27 individuals underlines just how inept the province authorities were in understanding and meeting the challenge of professional stock-pushers.

The grand jury, acting upon a report by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, found that U.S. shareholders had, in effect, been defrauded of \$7 million. Its 29-count indictment named Canam Investments Ltd. and Rock Holdings Ltd. of New Brunswick and Global Investments Ltd. of Nassau, B.W.I. The charges included selling fraudulent securities, selling and delivering unregistered securities, mail fraud and conspiracy.

The indictment charges the defendants created St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. with "nearly valueless" mineral leases, issued 1,700,000 shares of unregistered stock and sold the stock at between \$1 and \$4 a share. The indictment further charges that the defendants distributed fraudulent brochures and market reports that contained false statements about the company's prospects and the mineral content of its properties and that they engaged in make-believe, over-the-counter transactions to create the impression of activity in the stock.

St. Stephen Nickel Mines Ltd. is simply the latest in a long series of outrageous promotions. It does further, and substantial, damage to whatever is left of the prestige claimed by Canada's securities industry. It overshadows the efforts of the more responsible elements in the industry to provide an honest service.

Nor will St. Stephen be the last in this sorry parade. There will inevitably be more incidents of the Pontiac Petroleum-Aconic Mining-St. Stephen Mines class unless and until the securities industry and the federal government work out really effective means of policing stock selling practices.

## Off to Coventry

THE STORY IS TOLD of three inmates of a Soviet concentration camp talking about their ill fate. "I am here", said the first, "because five years ago I stated that Radek was a counter-revolutionary". "What I did", the second said, "was to maintain three

years ago that Radek was not a counter-revolutionary". "I am Radek", said the third.

Something like this happened to the Albanian Communist party. Back in 1948, when Yugoslavia was excommunicated for heresy by the, then, Soviet pope, Stalin, Albania was the loudest in chanting the hymns of exorcism. For seven years, egged on by the masters in the Kremlin, the Albanians did their best to be Yugoslavia's bad neighbors.

They were not flexible enough, though, or the tradition of blood feuds passed on from generation to generation was still too strong with them. In 1955, when, after Khrushchov's and Bulganin's visit to Belgrade, the old cordiality was brought again into Soviet-Yugoslav relations, Albania refused to follow suit. Once on the road of dissent, the Albanian leaders found it progressively more difficult to subordinate themselves to Moscow's will. Now Khrushchov's thunderbolt has struck them.

It is ironical that this should have happened just when relations between Moscow and Belgrade are again at their worst. Enver Hoxha of Albania is learning the lesson which the supporter and the adversary of the late Radek learned, that is, that it does not really make much difference whether one is for or against something in the Soviet world if one does not also know when to be for and when against.

So Albania is now in the wilderness together with its arch-enemy, Yugoslavia. Politics, indeed, make strange bed fellows.

## Bang, Bang, Here Come

WE WELCOME the wise decision of the British to abandon the ugly appellation of UK in the designation of their overseas enterprises. We understand, for example, that the United Kingdom Information Office is to become the British Information Office and similarly with other agencies.

Will this result in an alphabetical promotion of the country in those assemblages where such a rule is followed? Will the ex-UK now leave its association with the USSR and the USA? Will Britain be high on the list following only the proud exultants in the letter "A"? Or, if French is followed, will the promotion be only to Grande-Bretagne and the melodious international voice of the country be tuned to a "G" string?

Whatever the result, the move is all to the good. Nothing much can be expected from a nation of UKs; from the British, much can.



# Drummond, McCall & Company, Ltd., speeds up its accounting 25%

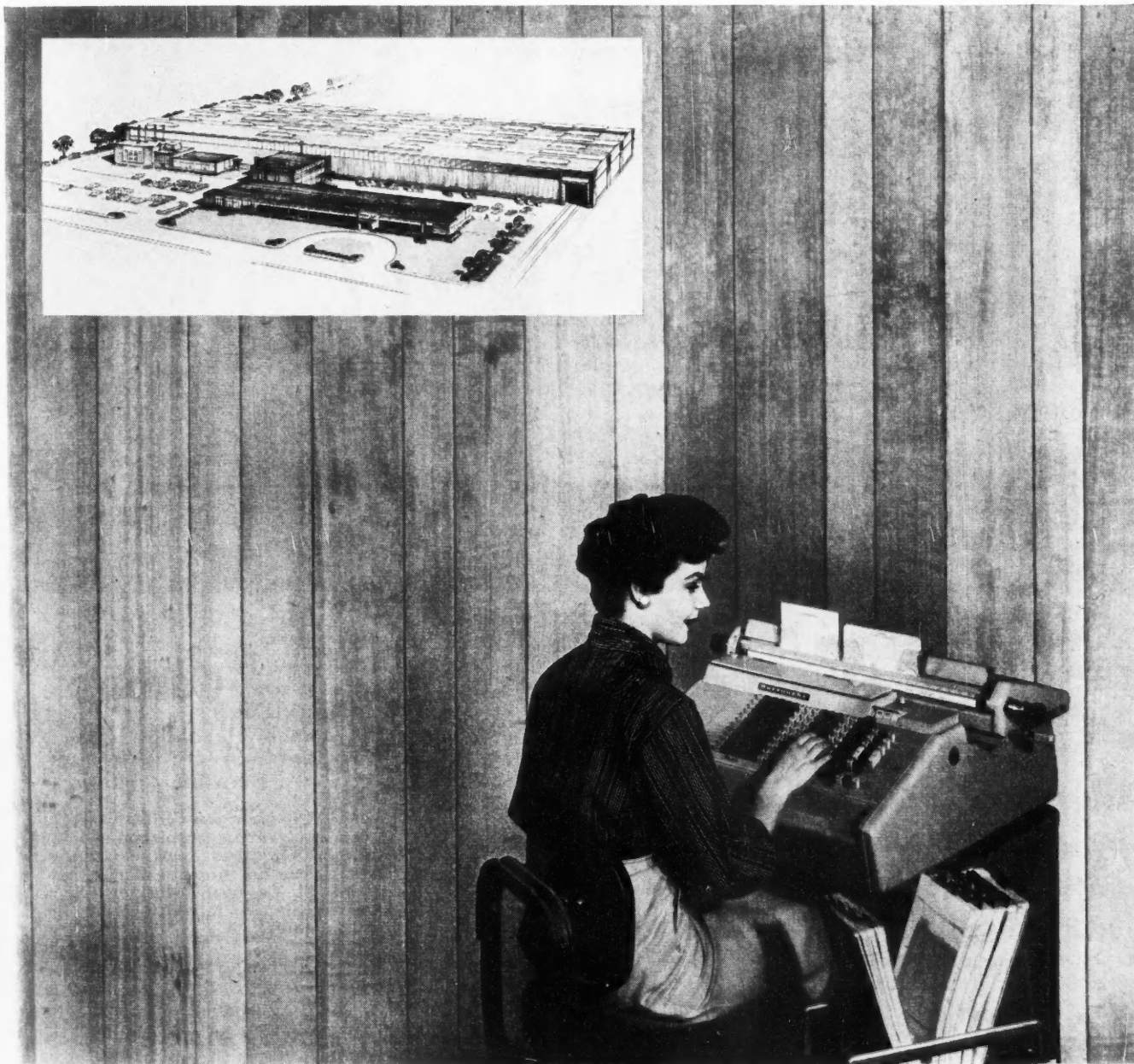
**How?** With Burroughs F 5000 Multiple Printing Accounting Machines. **Where:** Drummond, McCall & Company, Ltd., distributor of steel, aluminum, brass, copper and allied products. A user of Burroughs equipment for over 20 years. **The Job:** A large volume of accounts receivable, on the statement and ledger plan. **The Results,** according to Drummond, McCall, "The ability of our four Burroughs machines to put original print on two records simultaneously has really speeded up our accounting. With so much less time required for each posting operation and because these machines are so easy to operate, we've been able to increase our all-around efficiency by 25%." Burroughs Business Machines Ltd., 443 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.

Burroughs—TM

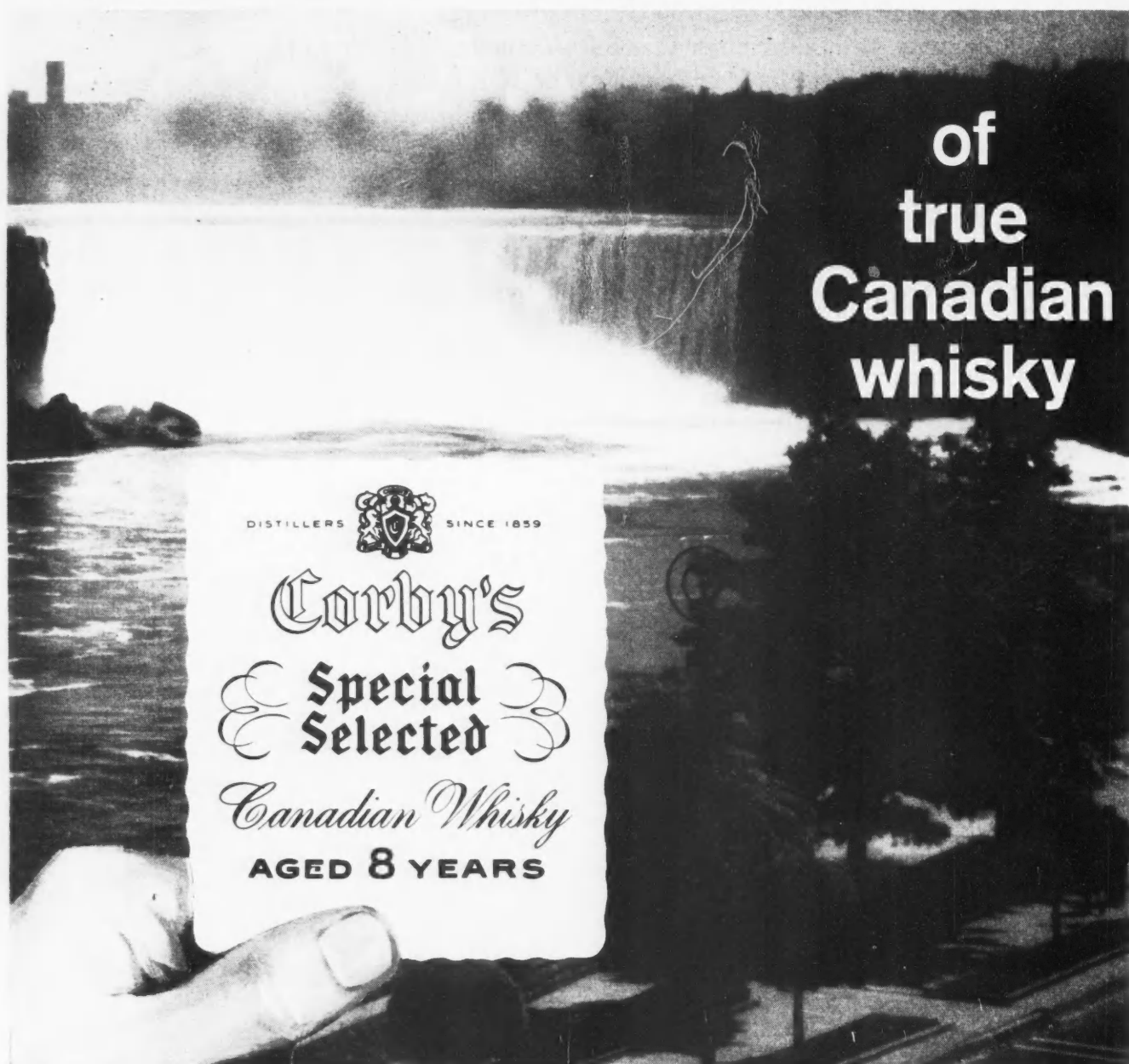
## Burroughs Business Machines Ltd.



Drummond, McCall & Company's new Head Office and Distributing Plant in Lachine, Quebec. Foreground: The Burroughs F 5000 Multiple Printing Accounting Machine.



# Say Corby's for the good, clean taste



of  
true  
Canadian  
whisky

DISTILLERS  SINCE 1859

**Corby's**  
**Special Selected**  
*Canadian Whisky*  
**AGED 8 YEARS**

*Canada's famed Niagara Falls*

The real test of a true Canadian whisky like Corby's is its good, clean taste...so pleasantly light, so noticeably different from that of all other whiskies. It is enjoyable whisky, good company tonight, a pleasant memory tomorrow. Buy a bottle of Corby's and experience its enviable quality, for no whisky is more truly Canadian than Corby's.



**Corby's**  
**VERY LIGHT**  
**AGED 6 YEARS**

Corby's Very Light is a delightful whisky to serve in mixed company. It is even lighter in flavour than other Corby whiskies, yet has the same full strength that is standard for all Canadian whiskies. Blends perfectly with any mixer, including her favourite ginger ale.

**Corby's** - good and true Canadian whisky since 1859

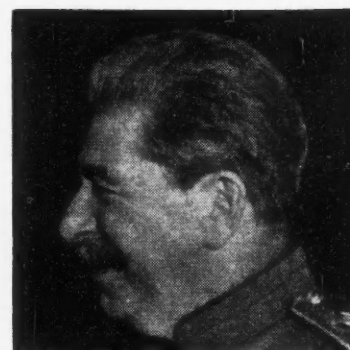




Lenin fulfilled first program.



Khrushchov addressing 22nd Party Congress. Will he be able to make good the third program in his lifetime?



Stalin completed the second.

### Communist Party Congress:

## The Soviets Plan Fate of the World

by John Gellner

"STRATEGY IS THE determination of the direction of the main blow of the proletariat at a given stage of the revolution . . . It changes with the passing of the revolution from one stage to another, but remains essentially unchanged throughout a given stage". Thus Joseph Stalin in his *Foundations of Leninism*.

The Communist revolution does not enter into a new stage haphazardly. It does so only after a thorough appreciation, often extending over a number of years, has shown that the time is ripe and conditions favorable for a powerful leap ahead, and after a precise blueprint of action has been drawn up for the new era.

It is all unhurried, coldly thought out, well ordered. Once the decision has been made to advance dramatically the cause of Communist world revolution, there is no weakening of purpose, let alone a turning back. And there is no going on into the next stage until every objective set for the preceding one has been attained.

This is still not fully understood in the West. All too many intelligent people here are inclined to look at the Soviet Union as on any other state organism, and on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) as on any other political organization. Consequently, to them declarations of basic Soviet policy, that is, of Communist strategy, carry the same proviso, "unless

the situation changes", as do policy statements made in the Free World. They are impatient with, and suspicious of, people who talk about Soviet masterplans or Communist world conspiracy.

Yet such a masterplan always exists, and is always followed faithfully. Stalin meant just what he said when he paraphrased Lenin in defining Communist strategy. There is no indication that Khrushchov has any less respect for this kind of long-range planning.

That a new party program, ushering in another stage in the Communist world revolution, was approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU should therefore have created much more of a stir in the West than, in fact, it did when the news about it came out last June. And although the adoption of the program by the 22nd Party Congress recently concluded in Moscow was a foregone conclusion, this, too, should have been taken as an event of the greatest import.

For the formal "fiat" given by the Congress represents nothing less than the opening trumpet of the final Communist attack against the free world.

The new program is the third in the history of Russian Communism. The first was ratified by the Second Party Congress, in 1903, the second by the Eighth, in 1919. The basic aims, then, were respectively the overthrow of the Czarist feudal regime in Russia and

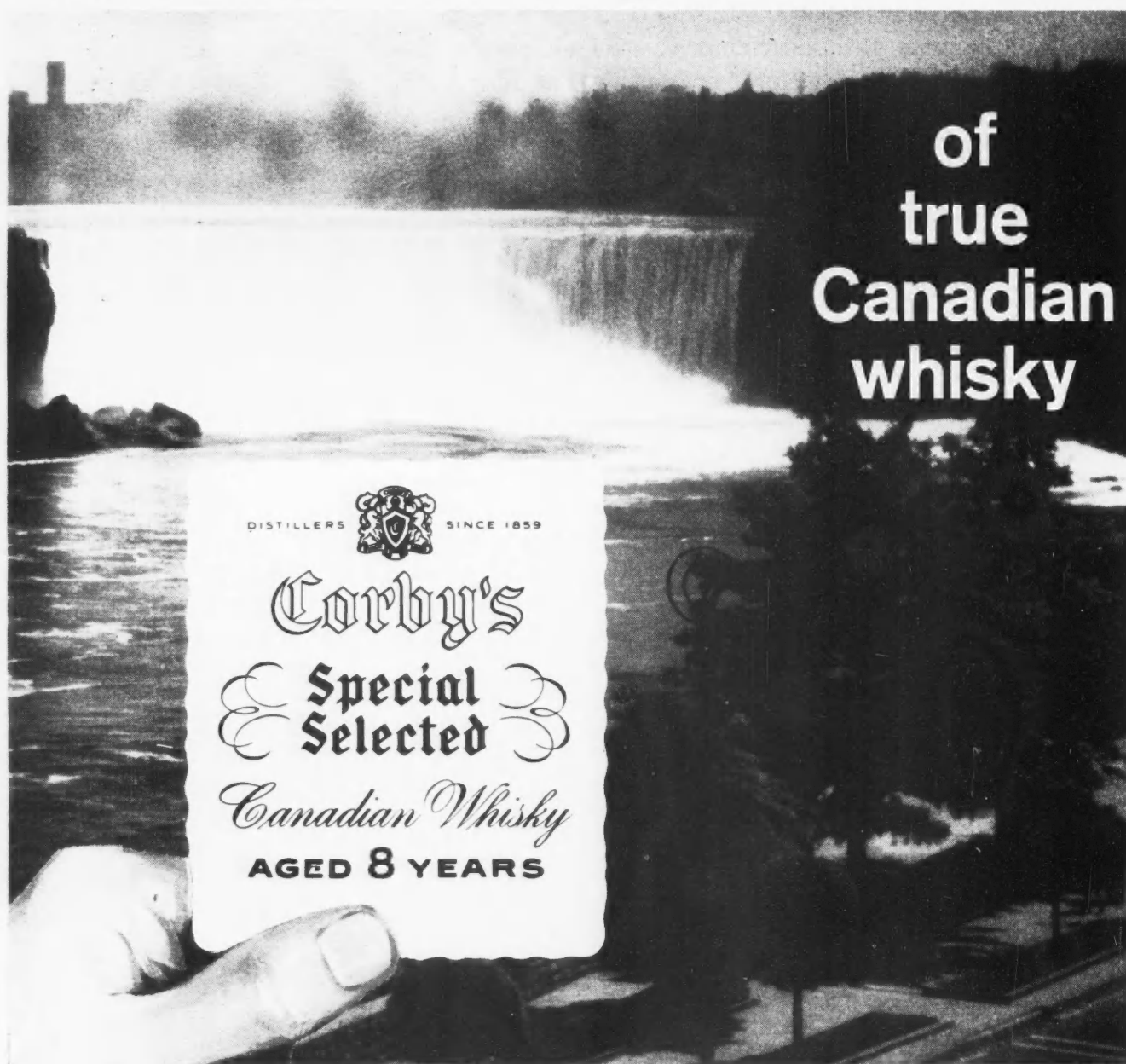
its replacement by a "dictatorship of the proletariat"; and the creation of a socialist society in one country from which revolution was to spread to all countries.

In each case, the program was finite as far as Russia was concerned. Although in the second program no finish line was staked out as far as other countries were concerned, the Soviet Union itself was, upon the completion of the planned tasks, to be ready to enter a new era. The latter, as the third program spells out with crystal clarity, will be that of the construction of Communism.


Twenty years are allotted for the creation of what the new party program calls the "material-technical" base of Communism. What comes after that is clearly yet another phase in development, to be governed by a fourth and presumably final party program, but the present one does not anticipate that this ultimate leap need be very long. "The present generation of Soviet people will live under Communism", is the blunt prediction.

If they will, then so must we, for while under Marx-Leninist doctrine Socialism is possible in one country, the utopian Communist society can only be created after Socialism has been established the world over. At this stage, Khrushchov and his successor or successors must indeed "bury us" if

# Say Corby's for the good, clean taste



of  
true  
Canadian  
whisky

DISTILLERS  SINCE 1859

**Corby's**  
**Special Selected**  
*Canadian Whisky*  
**AGED 8 YEARS**

*Canada's famed Niagara Falls*

The real test of a true Canadian whisky like Corby's is its good, clean taste...so pleasantly light, so noticeably different from that of all other whiskies. It is enjoyable whisky, good company tonight, a pleasant memory tomorrow. Buy a bottle of Corby's and experience its enviable quality, for no whisky is more truly Canadian than Corby's.



**Corby's**  
**VERY LIGHT**  
AGED 6 YEARS

Corby's Very Light is a delightful whisky to serve in mixed company. It is even lighter in flavour than other Corby whiskies, yet has the same full strength that is standard for all Canadian whiskies. Blends perfectly with any mixer, including her favourite ginger ale.

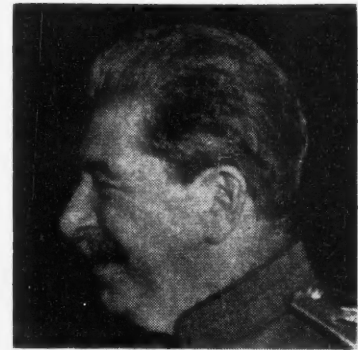
**Corby's** - good and true Canadian whisky since 1859



Lenin fulfilled first program.



Khrushchov addressing 22nd Party Congress. Will he be able to make good the third program in his lifetime?



Stalin completed the second.

### Communist Party Congress:

## The Soviets Plan Fate of the World

by John Gellner

"STRATEGY IS THE determination of the direction of the main blow of the proletariat at a given stage of the revolution . . . It changes with the passing of the revolution from one stage to another, but remains essentially unchanged throughout a given stage". Thus Joseph Stalin in his *Foundations of Leninism*.

The Communist revolution does not enter into a new stage haphazardly. It does so only after a thorough appreciation, often extending over a number of years, has shown that the time is ripe and conditions favorable for a powerful leap ahead, and after a precise blueprint of action has been drawn up for the new era.

It is all unhurried, coldly thought out, well ordered. Once the decision has been made to advance dramatically the cause of Communist world revolution, there is no weakening of purpose, let alone a turning back. And there is no going on into the next stage until every objective set for the preceding one has been attained.

This is still not fully understood in the West. All too many intelligent people here are inclined to look at the Soviet Union as on any other state organism, and on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) as on any other political organization. Consequently, to them declarations of basic Soviet policy, that is, of Communist strategy, carry the same proviso, "unless

the situation changes", as do policy statements made in the Free World. They are impatient with, and suspicious of, people who talk about Soviet masterplans or Communist world conspiracy.

Yet such a masterplan always exists, and is always followed faithfully. Stalin meant just what he said when he paraphrased Lenin in defining Communist strategy. There is no indication that Khrushchov has any less respect for this kind of long-range planning.

That a new party program, ushering in another stage in the Communist world revolution, was approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU should therefore have created much more of a stir in the West than, in fact, it did when the news about it came out last June. And although the adoption of the program by the 22nd Party Congress recently concluded in Moscow was a foregone conclusion, this, too, should have been taken as an event of the greatest import.

For the formal "fiat" given by the Congress represents nothing less than the opening trumpet of the final Communist attack against the free world.

The new program is the third in the history of Russian Communism. The first was ratified by the Second Party Congress, in 1903, the second by the Eighth, in 1919. The basic aims, then, were respectively the overthrow of the Czarist feudal regime in Russia and

its replacement by a "dictatorship of the proletariat"; and the creation of a socialist society in one country from which revolution was to spread to all countries.

In each case, the program was finite as far as Russia was concerned. Although in the second program no finish line was staked out as far as other countries were concerned, the Soviet Union itself was, upon the completion of the planned tasks, to be ready to enter a new era. The latter, as the third program spells out with crystal clarity, will be that of the construction of Communism.

Twenty years are allotted for the creation of what the new party program calls the "material-technical" base of Communism. What comes after that is clearly yet another phase in development, to be governed by a fourth and presumably final party program, but the present one does not anticipate that this ultimate leap need be very long. "The present generation of Soviet people will live under Communism", is the blunt prediction.

If they will, then so must we, for while under Marx-Leninist doctrine Socialism is possible in one country, the utopian Communist society can only be created after Socialism has been established the world over. At this stage, Khrushchov and his successor or successors must indeed "bury us" if





Khrushchov and Kennedy at Vienna: A question of who is going to bury who?

they want to fulfill the third party program as Lenin fulfilled the first, and Stalin the second. It is this imperative, which was not present before, at least not as an immediate threat, which distinguishes the third party program from the two which preceded it.

Having established that Moscow's decision to go forth into the next stage of the Communist world revolution is indeed no laughing matter as far as the Free World is concerned, we may go on and try to answer the question why the present time was chosen for this fateful step.

This should be of interest because it may shed a light on the estimation which Moscow has made of the political situation in the world, particularly of the condition of the Western camp, as well as on the power relationships within the Soviet orbit. For although it is only too true that "those who profess to know what is going on in the Kremlin are either knaves or fools, or both", one can always guess — and profit if one has guessed right.

There is no doubt that the Soviet leadership has for some years been under increasing pressure from within and without to start at long last on the prescribed road from Socialism to Communism. Even Stalin had to deal with such pressures, and to deal with them circumspectly.

The autocrat, who had dared to "betray the revolution" (Leon Trotsky's term) and who had made Russian Communism into a sort of "militaristic industrialism fortified with an irrelevant dogma" and the dictatorship of the proletariat into a "commissarocracy", only mildly asked for patience of those who before the 19th Party Congress (1952) came up with such impertinent questions as when the Soviet state would begin to "wither away".

Feelings, widespread in Communist

circles outside Russia, that the lack of true observance by the supposed high priests of the creed in Moscow was actually hampering the spread of Communism, always embarrassed the Soviet leadership much more than all the fulminations of Western anti-Communists. Men like Milovan Djilas or Valentin Gonzalez (El Campesino), with their contemptuous rejection of Soviet Communism as "filthy fascism under a red banner", and the Marxist revivalists like George Lukács, appear to have caused real headaches to the rulers in the Kremlin.

The new line, characterized by a return to Marx-Leninist orthodoxy, must have been decided upon some time between the 20th (1956) and 21st (1959) Party Congresses. What brought it about is a matter of speculation, but probably it was the realization that because of Soviet stagnation in the theoretical field Peking was challenging successfully Moscow's spiritual leadership of the Communist world.

Much has been written in these last years about Sino-Soviet differences, a good deal of it nonsense or at best wishful thinking.

On the face of it, this is what seems to have happened: Earlier than Khrushchov, Mao Tse-tung understood the meaning of the 1956 revolts in Poland and Hungary, which were revolts of dedicated Communists against the "apparatchiki", the cynical, bureaucratic perverters of the faith. Realizing the unifying force of orthodoxy, he abandoned his tolerant line ("let a hundred flowers bloom") and made himself the Savonarola of world Communism.

With the establishment of the communes, in the Summer of 1958, he made the "great leap forward" to an organization of society which, according to Stalin's interpretation of Leninism, is the highest stage of development

in the building of Communism. China thereby put herself well ahead of the Soviet Union.

Moscow reacted as it probably had to react: It recalled the Chinese escapees into the ranks, and at the same time accelerated its own evolutionary processes by making the first, tentative steps into the area that lies beyond Socialism.

Among the six principles said to represent a "further creative development of Marxism", which Khrushchov put before the 21st Party Congress (January/February 1959, a little over half a year after the founding of communes in China), one called the Chinese to order by establishing that all socialist countries must reach Communism more or less simultaneously, while at least two dealt with radical advances on the road to Communism and thus foreshadowed the new party program.

A further impetus was undoubtedly given by the stand which the Chinese delegation under Liu Shao-chi took at the world conference of Communist parties in Moscow, in November 1960. There, the Chinese seem to have forced the hand of the Soviets by dourly opposing any deviation, even if it was only in the form of a more liberal interpretation, from Marx-Leninist dogma.

The Soviets in the end appear to have got their way on some points, for instance, in the question of the avoidability of a third world war, but the support which the Chinese found among the delegations might have convinced Moscow (if any convincing was necessary at that stage) that it had to lead the Communist world beyond Socialism if it wanted to lead it at all.

In sum, then, one can probably say that if there ever were differences between Peking and Moscow about the strategy of world revolutions, they have been removed by the third party program of the CPSU, a program which should satisfy even the Chinese radicals.

At the same time, it is quite possible that the Soviet Union has been forced by circumstances — dissatisfaction among Marxist dogmatists with the slow progress of world revolution, Chinese pressure; the danger of losing leadership of the Communist world — to embark on the road to Communism sooner than it would have wished.

Even if this were so, now that the Soviets have accepted the risks inherent in what may be a premature start along a difficult path, they will follow it with the utmost determination. We should prepare ourselves for that.

To start building Communism now particularly if the immediate aim is

merely to provide the "material-technical" conditions for it, offers, of course, also certain advantages to the Soviet leadership. Its aim is to carry out world revolution by cold war means, not by an all-out war; this plan has, as we have mentioned already, been sanctioned by the Communist parties the world over, albeit reluctantly by some.

There is to be limited military action — Khrushchov has specifically pledged Soviet support to local armed attacks against the "imperialist" powers — and clandestine subversive activities will undoubtedly be stepped up, but the main moves will be political and economic. When Khrushchov threatens, "We will bury you", he means above all that he will ruin the West, politically and economically.

If he wants to achieve that, he must tap the last resources of the Soviet Union, which after all today is still a relatively undeveloped country in comparison to North America or Western Europe, or even to two of Russia's own satellites (Czechoslovakia and East Germany). The measures necessary for the transition to Communism will be a means of achieving the complete rationalization of the Soviet economy. Conversely, such a rationalization is the pre-condition of the establishment of the material base for a Communist society.

The new party program deals only in generalities with the methods by which this rationalization of the Soviet economy is to be attained. More explicit are some theoretical writings, clearly inspired or at least approved from above, which have appeared in the last years.

It is clear that in the Soviet Union, too, the establishment of communes, though in a form more sophisticated than in China and indeed humanized, is a short-range aim. They will be first imposed on the long-suffering peasantry. The amalgamation of the collective farms (kolkhozy) has proceeded at a fast pace for years now (the number of kolkhozy today is about one fifth of what it was 20 years ago).

With their passing, there disappear also the last vestiges of rural private property, the farmers' own livestock and garden plots, which, according to the party program, the peasants will abandon voluntarily (!). Even the big state farms (sovkhozy) will eventually be consolidated, probably in something akin to Khrushchov's old "agro-gorods", agrarian-industrial cities where the agricultural workers will live in apartment houses and will be taken to the fields as industrial workers would be to the factories.

In such "agro-gorods" there would already be a free distribution of many

goods and services, as an essential step toward the exclusive distribution "according to needs" which is the principal characteristic of Communist society. As the necessities of life, food, lodgings, work clothes, are allocated free from a pool, a start can be made on the gradual abolition of money. At the same time labor and materials are saved, which is the more important from the point of view of the State.

The same principles will in due course be applied to the urban industrial population, again with the double aim of rationalizing the economy and laying the foundations for a Communist society. Professor S. G. Strumilin is one of those who have painted interesting pictures of life in the era of transition to Communism.

There clearly will be no "withering away of the State" as yet, but more regimentation than even today, in fact a gigantic rationing system by which

anything to give up) to be assured of an "adequate" level of subsistence, let alone one where "all healthy needs of a culturally developed man" are satisfied. It is these people whom the Soviets are out to capture and to turn against us. They clearly believe that with their politico-economic recipes they have a good chance of succeeding, the more so as they obviously look upon the West as being in full decline.

The challenge offered by the Soviet world has been a formidable one for more than 30 years, ever since Stalin embarked in earnest on fulfilling the second party program. Our perils have increased greatly of late, mainly because of our insouciance, indeed apathy, in the face of mounting threats.

Said George Kennan, in 1959: "If you ask me as a historian . . . whether a country in the state we are in today . . . has, over the long run, good chances of competing with a purpose-



*Khrushchov appraising Russian car at trade fair. A long way yet to go.*

the inefficient method of selecting goods and services will be replaced by the efficient method of allocating them.

In the process, the individual will perhaps suffer psychologically, but most probably not physically. True, allocations will at first only be on a modest "adequate" level, but as the rationalization of the economy bears fruit and the ambitious production targets are achieved, they are to reach the point where "all healthy needs of a culturally developed man" are satisfied.

These will vary even under Communism — the manual worker will need more bread, the intellectual more books, the factory manager perhaps a private aeroplane — and there will even be room for "caprice or . . . luxuries", but if all goes well, the human automaton will be well cared for so that he will be able to work hard and efficiently.

There are hundreds of millions of people in the world today who would give up anything (if indeed they have

ful, serious and disciplined society such as that of the Soviet Union, I must say that the answer is, 'no'." He said this when the great leap of the Soviet Union beyond Socialism could already be foreseen (and was undoubtedly foreseen by a man like Kennan), but when its timing was not yet known.

Kennan's opinion has been called overly pessimistic. The interpretation of Soviet plans as given in this article will be doubted because of the preponderant (and, we submit, erroneous) belief that the trend in the Soviet Union is rather toward liberalization in everyday life and a measure of tolerance in the ideological field.

Certain it is that we must not underestimate the capability of the Soviets to "bury" us even without a war, and that now that they have openly revealed their resolve to do that in this generation, a supreme effort by the Free World is needed if their plans are to be thwarted.



# Challenge to the West on All Fronts

by Peter M. Millman

In some form the question "What about Russian Science?" has been asked by almost every Canadian in the last few years—years during which our neighbor across the north pole has suddenly appeared in the world in quite a new light. The somewhat patronizing attitude towards a Russia previously considered backward in scientific affairs has now been replaced by a feeling that Soviet science has outstripped us on all fronts. In my estimation both views are in error.

The biggest mistake we tend to make in assessing various aspects of Russia is one of over-simplification. The Soviet Union is a land of tremendous contrasts and the situation in any given area of national life is very complex. One cannot just say that Russian science is either good or bad; there is a real danger of jumping to conclusions on the basis of incomplete knowledge, or evidence selected to prove a foregone conclusion.

For example, I recently read a long and detailed article about Russian telescopes and cameras which, with the help of numerous illustrations and detailed descriptions, pointed out how clumsy, old-fashioned and inefficient were the scientific instruments of the USSR when compared to those in general use in the United States.

It was quite apparent that the author had found a lot of material to support his thesis. But he presented only one side of the picture. When we were in the highlands of the Crimea, we were shown a new solar-tower telescope of the latest design with excellent optics and better facilities for operation and maintenance than any I have seen at observatories on this continent.

Again, during the International Geophysical Year, a special camera for photographing the aurora, with a lens covering 180 degrees, was designed and built in the USSR. This instrument was used at thirty-four stations extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Of more than sixty nations co-operating in the world-wide scientific program of the IGY only Canada built and used an auroral camera that approached at all closely the excellent performance of the Russian instrument.

There is no doubt about the very

large scale of the current scientific effort in the Soviet Union. The book *USSR Today and Tomorrow*, published in 1959 by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, claims for the USSR in 1957 a total of 2,756 research institutes staffed by 262,000 scientists, as compared with only 289 institutes and 10,000 scientists in the Russia of 1914. In 1957 alone, 30,000 scientific publications appeared and 10,000 candidates received the degree of Doctor of Science.

Symbolic of the emphasis placed on education, and on scientific subjects in particular, is the great central building of Moscow University. This is undoubtedly the most impressive single university building in the world. On the Lenin Hills, 32 stories high and containing over 22,000 rooms, its spire towers a thousand feet above the general level of the city of Moscow.

What, then, is a fair picture of the actual achievements of Russian science? Even more than in most other parts of the world the scientific pace in the USSR has accelerated greatly in recent years. This rapid advance accounts for many of the inconsistencies and contrasts existing in the scientific picture. In most disciplines we still find scientists trained under the old, somewhat leisurely philosophy typical of the first part of this century, working together with the younger, more aggressive individuals, products of an environment radiating progress and stress.

Russian claims for scientific firsts have often been met in the Western World with a combination of incredulity and amusement. While this attitude may be justified in some cases it is not in others, where our scepticism is merely the result of our deplorable lack of information about the background of current Russian science. For example, prior to the launching of Sputnik I, in October, 1957, how many Canadians knew anything about the life and experiments of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a true pioneer in rocket dynamics and the theory of space travel?

The ability of the Soviet scientists to place heavy, well-engineered space craft in orbit about the earth and about the sun has shown their pre-eminence in this field. It is obvious that here there

has been a very rapid development in heavy rocket technology. The crowning achievement of automatic instrumentation associated with this program was the photography of the far side of the moon.

The Soviet space program of today shows no evidence of lagging, and we can expect new and spectacular advances in the relatively near future. In atomic energy, from a late start, Russia has come along very fast and appears to be rapidly drawing level with the United States in this area of fundamental and applied science.

But we must be careful not to assume that all of Russian science is in the same relative position to that of other countries, as in the case of the examples given above. In astronomy, for instance, their telescopes, both optical and radio, do not yet match in size and power those in other countries. In my own specialized fields of meteor photography and meteor radio study, the instrumental results of the Canadian-American programs are well in advance of anything obtained in the USSR.

In the field of geophysics, the Soviet scientists have made some notable contributions through their studies of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. But Canada was the first to develop a universal airborne magnetometer for charting the earth's magnetic field from the air. Russian geomagneticians have shown great interest in the technical details of this Canadian instrument.

Russian progress in most branches of chemistry has not been spectacular. In fact, in some subjects like biochemistry, there is considerable evidence to indicate that their basic thinking may lag as much as a generation behind that of the West.

To sum up in brief, no one country has a monopoly on the important developments in science as a whole, or even of one selected field. Even in space research, though the USSR has made the spectacular moves, the USA, through the diversity in design of its more numerous and smaller satellites, and through the refinement and miniaturization of its satellite-borne instrumentation, has probably collected more scientific knowledge about space than has the USSR.



The basic philosophy of the space programs in each of the two countries has been quite different. The Russians have concentrated on a few headline-making goals—the first satellite in orbit, the first space craft on the moon and round the moon, the first man in orbit, and as a future goal, the first man on the moon.

The Americans, on the other hand, have developed a very diversified scientific program with satellites designed for a great many different purposes. These are fast accumulating a great mass of fundamental data. It is very difficult to say which philosophy will prove most valuable in the long view of science.

What is the Russian scientist like as a man—and I should add as a woman, since a high percentage of women work at all levels in the USSR? I have found our Russian colleagues in astronomy very much like astronomers all over the world. They are basically friendly, simple, intensely devoted to their science, not much interested in politics, anxious to cooperate with their opposite numbers in other countries, and understandably proud of the progress being made in the USSR without, however, being blatant about it.

In the Soviet Union we experienced at all times genuine hospitality, extended to us wholeheartedly by the personnel at the various research laboratories we visited. I remember the group of young radio engineers who showed us over the large radio-astronomy observatory that stretches for over a mile along the coast of the Black Sea at Simeis. They were so eager to show us what they had accomplished, and so interested to learn what we had in Canada along similar lines.

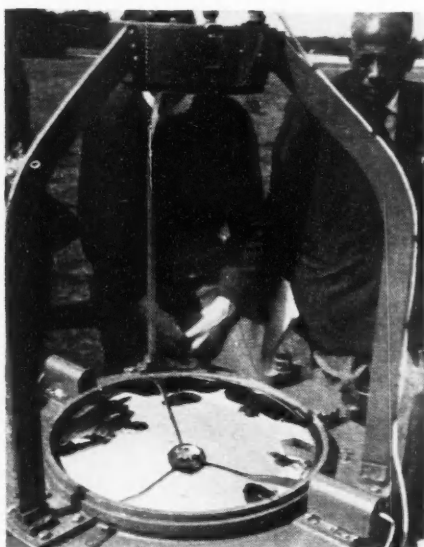
It is important to realize the difference between the position of the scientist in the USSR and that of his counterpart here in North America. Financially, socially, and, in a way, politically, the Soviet scientist has a very much higher standing in his community than is the case in Canada or the United States.

If you are visiting the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and you are entertained by Academicians, doors are opened which would be found quite impassable under different circumstances. This is a natural result of the importance the Soviet Government attaches to science. It has the effect of making a professorship at a university one of the most sought-after positions in the economy, and an ideal for ambitious young people to strive for.

When this attitude is coupled with the intensely competitive system of Soviet education, and the fact that no

bright student is allowed to miss higher education through lack of financial resources, it is not surprising that in many areas the Russians actually have a surplus of brilliant young scientists and engineers while we, in contrast, have an excess of available positions for such individuals.

There are other circumstances that smooth the path of the scientist in the USSR. He seldom finds difficulty in securing full financial support for any worthwhile project of research. Good technical books are widely distributed and are extremely cheap when compared to the ever-rising prices in this country. An efficient government translation bureau makes practically every important scientific book from another country available in the Russian language, sometimes before the same book has been given adequate circulation in the country of its origin.



*Mirror of USSR auroral sky camera.*

It is of interest to note that scientific events, and famous scientists themselves, are frequently portrayed on Russian postage stamps. These show not only Russian scientists. Benjamin Franklin and Pierre Curie both appear on stamps of the USSR as well as figures in the literary world such as Robert Burns, George Bernard Shaw, and Mark Twain. Is far as I know, the only scientist who has appeared on a Canadian postage stamp was Alexander Graham Bell, and this was back in 1947.

The question often arises as to what effect the Soviet political system has on its science. It is a fairly well-known fact that in genetics the theories of T. D. Lysenko had political overtones, and were officially approved by the State. These theories suggested that characteristics acquired by environmental influences could be inherited. This teaching, while still prominent in Soviet biology, does not seem to be

nearly as influential as it was ten years ago.

In astronomy and physics, political dogma has had very little place, and what small references to it there may have been in books published a decade ago have now all but disappeared in the current publications. Most data on fundamental science are freely exchanged with other countries.

In certain cases, where there may be a direct military use, such as in the fields of rocket technology, gravity determinations, and accurate geodetic measures, material is, of course, classified. The Russian policy here does not seem to differ greatly from that of a number of other countries.

It has been suggested on numerous occasions, by writers of newspaper columns and others, that some of the Russian press releases relating to major scientific achievements in space science are incorrect or outright false. On such occasions I have carefully checked the facts as far as possible through my knowledge of astronomy as a whole and Russian astronomy in particular, and I have yet to find any misstatement of the basic facts.

Any slight doubt that may appear at first is dispelled later after all the circumstances are known. There would be little point for any nation making false scientific claims because it is quite impossible to fake in science for any appreciable length of time. Once scientific reputation has been lost it can never be regained.

And what of the future? We see that science in Russia is progressing fast, but that it is very uneven, being advanced in some disciplines and remaining backward in others. In predicting the future a significant fact to note is the drive that is so noticeable among the intellectuals in the Soviet.

This last summer I heard a lecture by one of the leading Russian astronomers, Academician V. A. Ambartsumian, who is the newly elected President of the International Astronomical Union. The lecture was illustrated with photographs of very distant galaxies, taken with the new Russian 103-inch telescope. In 1958 we had seen the bare cement piers ready for this instrument. The telescope is now in regular use and the large mirror was completely figured, installed and tested in the remarkably short time of six months.

With this kind of driving enthusiasm, with the plentiful supply of promising young scientists, and with the active cooperation of the government, I feel that science in the USSR cannot fail to continue its accelerated pace. Without a corresponding effort on our part, eventually we will be outpaced, not on one front only, but on many.

# Digging the Grave for Capitalism?

by R. M. Baiden

*"By fulfilling the seven-year plan, we shall make a decisive step towards accomplishing the basic economic task of the USSR—to overtake and to outstrip the most advanced capitalist countries in output per head of population in the briefest possible historical time."*

SO SAID NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHOV in his report to the 21st Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union January 27, 1959. This was the economic goal Khrushchov set: beat the West as soon as possible. In this same address, he spelled out the how and the why.

"Socialism has conclusively proved its complete superiority over capitalism in rates of economic growth. Now we are entering a new stage in our economic competition with capitalism. Today, our task is to tip the scales in world production in favor of the socialist system against the capitalist system, to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in productivity of social labor and output per head of population, and to attain the world's highest living standard.

"In this stage of the competition, the Soviet Union intends to surpass the United States economically. The U.S. production level is the ceiling the capitalist economy has been able to achieve. We all know that favorable historical and natural conditions have done their part in this. To surpass America's level is to surpass capitalism's supreme achievement.

"The very fact that we now set ourselves this task shows how much our strength, our resources have grown. There was a time when our country

was far behind most capitalist countries in many economic and cultural aspects, a time when we thought least of all of comparing ourselves to America. Today, we have a different level, a different potential, and different possibilities . . . ."

Political bombast? In part, yes. But mainly this speech was clear warning that the Soviet Union was taking the penultimate step toward establishing world Communism: it was preparing to bury the West.

Throughout Khrushchov's report there ran, indeed, a certain chill certainty. There was assurance that as the Soviet economy in the past had, in the main, met its objectives, so it would in the future. How well, then, has the Soviet economy performed in the past?

Coincidentally, Khrushchov's seven-year plan (his address was entitled *Control Figures for the Economic Development of the USSR for 1959-1965*) was unveiled at about the same time as the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress published its findings on *Comparisons of the United States and Soviet Economies*.

In an analysis of Soviet growth in Part I of this study, the Committee noted that economic growth had varied widely in the Soviet Union over different time spans. In the last years of the Tsarist regime and in the early post-revolution years, industrial production dropped about 80 per cent. But by 1927, output had regained the 1913 level.

But with the institution of the first five-year plan at the end of 1928, growth accelerated both rapidly and generally—except in consumer goods.

This deficiency was met in the second five-year plan as accelerated industrial growth spread into consumer goods. At this stage, political purges and partial wartime mobilization slowed industrial growth and what expansion did occur was attributable to territorial expansion.

The Committee noted, however, that growth of output over 1937-1940 "is understated by our comprehensive index because it does not reflect the partial conversion of certain industries, principally chemicals and machinery, to military-type products." By the end of 1940, however, industrial output stood at about 2.6 times the level of 1927. Excluding territorial gains, the 1940 level was 2.3 times the 1927 level.

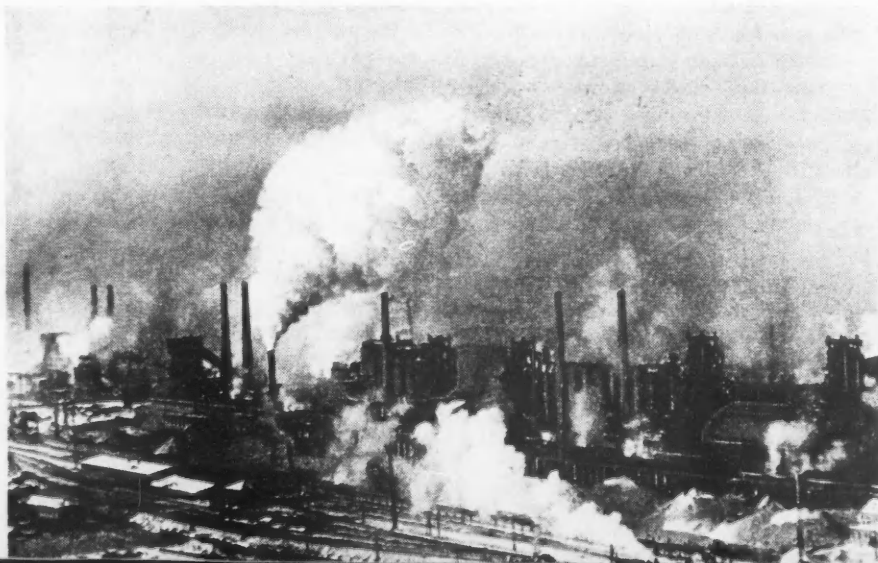
The Second World War resulted in a sharp decline, mitigated in part by lend-lease shipments, and heavy losses in manpower and capital. The fourth five-year plan produced swift recovery—helped, of course, by collection of reparations and other economic policies in Eastern Europe. The pre-war level of industrial production was regained by about 1949. Rapid expansion continued throughout the fifth five-year plan so that overall industrial output multiplied about 2.1 times between 1940 and 1955.

In comparing growth rates of the USSR and U.S. economies, the Committee found disturbingly large variations. The USSR, for example, achieved annual average growth in Gross National Product of six to seven per cent from 1950 to 1955 while the U.S. GNP increased only 4.3 per cent. Similarly, from 1955 to 1958, the USSR increased GNP between seven and eight per cent per year while the U.S. achieved only an 0.5 per cent increase.

Overall, between 1950 and 1958, the USSR was able to boost its GNP between 6.5 and 7.5 per cent per year while the U.S. posted an average annual gain of only 2.9 per cent. (It should be explained here that the figures of USSR GNP are based on factor cost; that is, GNP at established prices minus indirect taxes, plus subsidies. U.S. GNP figures are based on market prices.)

Commenting on these statistics in Part II of the Congressional Report,

*Kuznetsk iron and steel mill in Siberia. Ninety million tons goal for 1965.*





the Committee said:

"The general conclusion indicated by the comparisons in these tables in striking. Even if the allowance is made for the possibility of some overstatement of the Soviet growth rate, it is clear that Soviet national product has grown much more rapidly than U.S. national product . . . . Comparative growth trends shown for the 1955-1958 period are particularly favorable to the USSR and unfavorable to the U.S., because in 1958 Soviet gross national product was exceptionally high as a result of an extraordinary harvest, while U.S. GNP showed the full effects of the recent business recession.

"The comparison for the 1950-1955 period probably shows growth rates more representative of a high level of activity in both countries. The comparison for the 1950-1958 period, on the other hand, understates the longer term U.S. growth rate somewhat, because it includes the recent recession but not the subsequent recovery from it. A rate of three to four per cent is thus more representative of U.S. national product since 1950.

"Taking these various factors and qualifications into account, it nevertheless appears that since 1950 Soviet national product has been growing at approximately twice the U.S. rate—at an annual average rate of six per cent as compared with a rate of over three per cent for the U.S.

"As a result of its more rapid growth, Soviet national product has been increasing in size relative to U.S. national product . . . . In a ruble comparison, Soviet GNP increased from about one-fifth of the U.S. level in 1950 to about one-third in 1958. In a dollar comparison, it rose from a little less than half the U.S. level in 1950 to almost two-thirds in 1958."

On the basis of this U.S. study, then, the USSR economy has indeed been performing well. But how well are the objectives of the new seven-year plan being met? The USSR paints a glowing picture of success in its publication *Soviet Economy Today* for 1961.

Against this, however, must be weighed the degree of unreliability of USSR government statistics due, in the words of the U.S. Congressional Committee, to "an almost compulsive preoccupation with preserving military secrecy" and "a vital political and ideological stake in presenting a special kind of image of the Soviet economy both to its own citizens and to the world at large." It is worth noting, too, that the UN World Economic Report for 1960 set the Soviet index of industrial production at 110.0 (preceding year equals 100) against a planned increase of 129.0.

In any event, the USSR states that

economic development is proceeding "at a very rapid pace. In the course of two years (1959 and 1960) industrial output increased by 22.1 per cent. In 1960 alone the USSR increased its output of pig iron by 3,800,000 tons and of steel by 5,300,000 tons; the production of iron ore rose by 12,100,000 tons, of fabrics by 290 million square metres, and of leather footwear by 28 million pairs."

The publication then goes on to say that by 1965 the USSR will be leading Europe in the production of major industrial products per head of population. Indeed, industrial output, it is claimed, is expanding by an average of 10-11 per cent annually. "The calculations of economists, based on facts and figures, show that there is every reason to expect that the seven-year plan will be fulfilled one or two years ahead of schedule."

## Metals

The Soviet Union produces more steel than Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium combined. The Soviet Union also produces more pig iron than Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan and Italy taken together. In the past, most of the USSR's iron and steel industry was concentrated in the southern regions; today, eastern regions are producing about 40 per cent of all Soviet pig iron and 44 per cent of all steel.

A huge metallurgical industry has been built in Siberia, in the Urals, and production is expanding rapidly in Kazakhstan, Georgia, Kirghizia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Tajikistan.

The target for Soviet steel output is 90 million tons by 1965. This is three times current West German production.

## Fuels

Soviet fuel balance has shifted markedly in the last few years. In 1959, for example, liquid and gaseous fuels production was 34.5 per cent of all fuel production. In 1960, gas and oil accounted for 38.2 per cent.

Gas output totalled 47,000 million cubic metres in 1960—a jump of 33 per cent over 1959 production. During 1965, production is scheduled to reach 240 million tons of oil, 150,000 cubic metres of gas and 610 million tons of coal.

## Electric Power

The Soviet Union occupies a leading place in electrical power development. ("Every three days the USSR now produces more electric power than was produced in pre-revolutionary Russia

in a whole year.") Two of the world's biggest power stations, the Kuibyshev (2,300,000 kilowatts) and the Stalin-grad (2,415,000 kw) are on the Volga river. Other large power stations in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Atarbekyan went into full operation in 1959. The Kremenchug Hydropower Station was completed in 1960, two years ahead of schedule.

What are claimed to be "mammoth power stations that have no equal in the world" are being built in Siberia. The Bratsk installation will have a capacity of 4,500,000 kw and will begin producing this year. Work has begun on the five million kw Krasnoyarsk power station. In addition, thermal power stations are being built in the Urals, the Dnieper area, the Baltic states area and the Transcaucasian republics.

Target for USSR electric power production for 1965 is 520,000 million kilowatt hours.

## Chemistry

In 1961, Soviet chemical production was 168 times that of 1913. Current plans call for rapid expansion of the chemical industry—so much so that within the next seven years "a new or reconstructed chemical factory will be commissioned every 10 days."

"Not a single branch of the national economy can now manage without chemistry, this being especially the case with the production of consumer goods. That is the reason so much importance is attached to the development of the chemical industry in the Soviet Union."

## Engineering

Automation is spreading rapidly in all sectors of the USSR economy, the publication claims.

"Automatic devices drive tractors, control aircraft, and passenger and freight trains. At factories and mills, automatic production lines have freed man from heavy work. In the Soviet Union, some factories have been completely automated. An automated plant producing chains for self-propelled harvester combines in Krasnodar in the Kuban area was completed in 1960."

## Construction

More than 2,000 large industrial enterprises were built during 1959 and 1960. Building projects are employing some 40,000 excavators, 50,000 mobile cranes. A new large-block method of assembly has become widespread in industrial construction. Blast furnaces, for example, are being built of prefabricated elements weighing up to 35 tons. Prefabricated elements of up to



# The Economy of the USSR at a Glance

## Distribution of Budgetary Revenues

Turnover taxes.....	44.2%*
Appropriation from profits.....	21.2
Contrib. to social security.....	5.0
Personal inc. taxes.....	7.7
Other revenue.....	22.0

## Index of consumer goods production

(In all indexes previous year equals 100)

1956.....	109.4
1957.....	108.0
1958.....	107.0
1959.....	110.3
1960.....	107.0
Planned.....	106.4

## Index of Producers' Goods

<b>Engineering:</b>	
1959.....	115.0
1960.....	116.0

<b>Construction:</b>	
1959.....	123.0
1960.....	118.0

<b>Chemical</b>	
1959.....	109.0
1960.....	112.0

Source: U.N. 1960 World Economic Report

\*In the planned economies (UN report) the price received by an enterprise for its output consists of two components: (a) turnover tax on consumer goods;

(b) Enterprise price.

The turnover tax is based largely on supply and demand and proceeds transferred in entirety to the government.

The remaining current revenues depend on the enterprise price, also set by the central authority.

Excess of revenues over current expenses constitute profit.

## Fuel, power, basic materials

	1959	1960
Coal.....	102	101
Crude oil.....	114	114
Natural gas.....	125	127
Electric power.....	112	110
Pig iron.....	109	109
Rolled steel.....	109	108
Cement.....	116	117
Mineral fertilizer.....	104	107

## Index of Consumer Goods

Cars.....	102	111
Motor cycles.....	125	...
Bicycles.....	90	...
Washing machines.....	134	132
Radios.....	103	103
TV sets.....	131	135
Refrigerators.....	118	124
Sugar.....	111	105
Meat.....	112	105
Butter.....	110	102
Shoes.....	109	107
Cotton fabrics.....	107	105
Woollens.....	108	106
Silk.....	96	102

Note output of cars advanced 11 per cent since 1958. TV sets 35 per cent since 1958, refrigerators 24 per cent, and washing machines 32 per cent, although they fell back two per cent from 1959.

The enterprise price is fixed on the basis of the average cost prevailing in or planned for the industry as a whole in the period used as a base for price-fixing, augmented by the percentage mark-up.

As the price received as well as paid by the enterprise is fixed by the government, any increase in profits or reduction in losses over and above planned rates generally indicate improvement.

Not all enterprises make profits. Fixing of prices on the basis of average cost may result in widespread differences in

## Index of National Income

1958.....	111.3
1959.....	108.0
1960.....	108.0
Planned.....	109.0

## Index of Retail sales

1958.....	106.2
1959.....	108.0
1960.....	111.0
Planned.....	107.0

Real income of 1960 urban population increased more than five per cent; rural somewhat less.

## Exports plus imports (turnover)

	Exports	Imports
1958.....	17,191	17,398
1959.....	21,763	20,293

## Turnover indices:

(preced. yr. equals 100)

1958.....	103.9
1959.....	121.5
1960.....	105.0

## Export gains 1960:

	million
Western Europe.....	\$131.7
Asia & Far East.....	45.0
Africa.....	20.7

profitability of enterprises—necessary to subsidize them to cover whatever losses may exist.

In some cases the price is fixed below average cost and in consequence not only the individual enterprise but entire industries have suffered losses.

But note in the USSR credits are available only for investment to introduce new techniques. Repayable in three years or less for expanding production or improving quality in consumer goods, for example.

100 tons were used in building the rolling mills in Cherepovets.

## Agriculture

In the USSR there are 54,000 collective farms and 6,500 state farms. The USSR's rural population is about half its pre-revolution total but marketable production has increased "several-fold". The USSR's crop area in 1960 totalled 203 million hectares, an increase of 72 per cent over 1913. The Soviet's 1960 wheat crop was about six times greater than Canada's crop for 1960. Since 1953, output of grain

has increased 62 per cent, meat 50 per cent, milk 69 per cent, eggs 64 per cent and wool 51 per cent.

The USSR aims at overtaking the U.S. in per capita production of meat, milk and butter within the next few years. In 1960, milk production in the USSR totalled 61,500,000 tons compared with 56,900,000 in the U.S. Butter production, also in 1960 was 848,000 tons, or four kilograms per capita, compared with U.S. output of 665,000 tons or 3.7 kilograms per capita.

But all this, of course, is the Soviet view. How does the Soviet economy

shape up currently to Western viewers? The May *Bulletin* of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, a West German publication, said this:

"During 1960, more than 1,000 large industrial plants were brought into operation in the Soviet Union. This made it possible to achieve planned production targets for the year in most branches of industry. The 1960 plan envisaged a rise in industrial production of 8.1 per cent (heavy industry, 8.8 per cent; consumer industries, 6.4 per cent); in fact it rose by almost 10 per cent (heavy industry, nearly 11 per cent; consumer industries, more than



## SUDDENLY, THE WORLD IS HALVED

*Now, I'm alone . . . He would expect me to be brave . . . well, I'm trying.  
What should I do? Stay with Mary and the children? Perhaps that would help.  
Mr. Scott said there'd always be enough money . . . everything taken care of.  
Nothing's easy now—but perhaps later . . . a trip . . . a change . . .*



Every day, women become widows. Unfortunately many are left so financially troubled that neither rest, comfort, nor a change of scene can help to soften their sorrow. Often their husbands have been very successful—but they postponed making a will, or made a

will and overlooked important details. Have you analysed your estate with the help of an experienced trust officer, made a proper will and appointed a trust company your executor? These are important steps you can take now. The time and effort is so little—to accomplish so much.

THE  
**ROYAL TRUST**  
COMPANY

# Collection Problems?

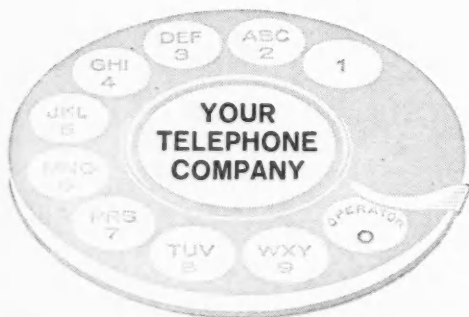


# LONG DISTANCE

## helps speed up settlements

There is no substitute for the personal touch of a Long Distance phone call in clearing up collection problems. It helps avoid misunderstandings or "hard feelings" . . . keeps that warm, personal contact so essential in successful business affairs.

*Your Long Distance representative will be glad to show you many ways of increasing business efficiency with the planned use of Long Distance Telephone. Call your Telephone Company business office.*



A  
MEMBER  
OF



TRANS-CANADA



TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Nation wide Telecommunication Service



seven per cent), representing a surplus over planned figures of goods worth 6,600 million (new) rubles."

In analysing the growth in Soviet heavy industry, the *Bulletin* noted that increased iron ore production has already made exports possible. West Germany is scheduled to take about one million tons of ore this year.

"Factors contributing to this development include the opening of the Southern Ore-Enriching Combine at Krivoi Rog, which has a capacity of nine million tons of ore a year, and the exploitation of a number of new deposits, some by open-cast working, in the Kursk Basin and northwest Kazakhstan."

Coke production increased with the opening of two new sets of coke ovens at Temir-Tau and one at Kuznetsk. Four new blast furnaces were brought into production, one, with a capacity of 2,286 cubic metres, being billed as the world's largest.

Eight open-hearth and five electric furnaces were completed during 1960. In 1959-1960, two large continuous mills were brought into production at the Stalino and Nov-Lipetsk metallurgical plants. Six new rolling mills were completed during the year.

This year, new mines and an ore-enriching plant with a capacity of 40 million tons are to be brought into production. In addition, two new open-cast workings will begin producing and four open-hearth furnaces are to

be built. It is estimated that these furnaces will save 12 per cent on invested capital and produce an 18 per cent productivity increase. The Soviet's first continuous seamless pipe rolling mill will begin producing this year at the Pervouralsk works.

In the chemical industry, new plants have been opened in Ryazan, Barnaul and Engels. Last year, production of automobile tires increased to 17.2 million units from 15.5 million in 1959. Synthetic fibre output rose to 211,000 tons from 179,000 tons; artificial fertilizers to 13.8 million tons from 12.9 million and sulphuric acid to 5.4 million tons from 5.1 million tons.

This year, overall production is scheduled to increase 14.5 per cent. The main emphasis will be on synthetic materials. Synthetic resin and plastic production is to be increased 32 per cent, synthetic fibres 20 per cent and synthetic rubber 33 per cent.

Electrical output rose 10 per cent in 1960 to 292,000 million kwh. Output this year is scheduled to rise to 327,000 million kwh with the commissioning of new plants, mainly thermal, with a capacity of 7.8 million kw. In addition, construction of new plants with a total capacity of 15.5 million kw will start this year. Capital investment will be increased 25 per cent this year.

In one key area, however, Soviet expectations have not been matched by achievement. The *Bulletin* states:

"The official report on the fulfill-

ment of the 1960 plan is somewhat reticent about the achievements of the Soviet machine-building industry, on which falls the major burden of providing equipment for the various industrial projects which the Soviet Union is undertaking in the underdeveloped countries. It is, however, stated that the annual plan was not fulfilled in production of generating equipment, oil equipment, chemical equipment, excavators and graders. Production of certain agricultural machinery—tractor plows and seed drills and beet-harvesting combines—declined for the second year in succession.

"Development of the machine building industry will be speeded up in 1961, with particular emphasis being laid on equipment for power generation, metallurgical works, the chemical and oil industries, light industry and food processing."

Even with this qualification, it is clear that the Soviets are remarkably successful in meeting their economic objectives, particularly in heavy industry. The one area where the USSR lags is in raising production of consumer goods.

In a report this January, Khrushchov said that it was not the government's intention to press expansion in the iron and steel industry to its limits. Rather, it was intended to divert capital investment from heavy industry to agriculture and light industry — to the tune of about 2,500-3,000 million (new) rubles.

To date, however, it appears that the Soviet government has not implemented the promised switch. This March, for example, the Soviet press reported that only 7.8 per cent of industrial plants due to go into production this year would serve consumer industries. It is expected, therefore, that consumer goods output will rise by no more than 6.9 per cent this year, a little less than last year's increase. The new funds promised by Khrushchov, it should be noted, would only be enough to equip 29 new factories and permit a beginning to be made on the construction of a further 32, to be completed in 1962 or later.

Khrushchev's failure to implement his promised expansion in consumer goods production may indicate undisclosed kinks in the Soviet economy. It may also mean that Khrushchov has been persuaded to pursue the overriding objective of out-producing the West with all possible speed. After all, increased consumer goods production is not essential (and perhaps not even desirable) at this stage of Soviet strategy. It could wait until the grave was dug.

## USSR: Promise and Performance

	Coal Millions of Metric Tons	Crude Petroleum Millions of Metric Tons	Electricity Billion kwh	Pig Iron Millions of Metric Tons	Crude Steel Millions of Metric Tons	Cement Millions of Metric Tons
1913.....	29.1	9.2	1.9	4.2	4.2	1.5
1920.....	8.5	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	—
1928.....	35.5	11.6	5.0	3.4	4.3	1.9
1932 actual...	64.3	21.4	13.5	6.2	5.9	3.5
1932 plan....	75.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	10.4	—
1937 actual...	128.0	28.5	36.2	14.5	17.7	5.5
1937 plan....	152.5	47.5	38.0	18.0	19.0	—
1940 actual...	165.9	31.1	48.3	14.9	18.3	5.7
1945 actual	149.3	19.4	43.3	8.8	12.3	1.8
1950 actual...	261.1	37.9	91.2	19.2	27.3	10.2
1950 plan....	250.0	35.4	82.0	19.5	24.4	—
1955 actual...	391.0	70.8	170.1	33.3	45.3	22.5
1955 plan....	372.0	70.0	163.0	34.0	44.0	22.7
1956 actual...	419.0	83.8	192.0	35.8	48.6	24.9
1960 plan*...	593.0	135.0	520.0	53.0	68.0	55.0
1959 actual...	507.0	129.2	262.8	43.0	60.3	38.5
1954 plan....	596-609	230-240	500-520	65-70	86-91	75-81

\*Sixth five-year plan scrapped in 1958.

Source: *Comparisons of the United States and Soviet Economics, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 1959.*

# Should Canada "Adopt" the West Indies?

by Kenneth McNaught

PRIME MINISTER NORMAN MANLEY of Jamaica has been instructed by the September referendum to lead his colony out of the Federation of the West Indies.

Like Joseph Howe in Nova Scotia, Sir Alexander Bustamante has become chief spokesman for anti-Federation opinion. Like Howe also, Bustamante has some very strong arguments with which to support his case — arguments not dissimilar to those which appealed to many prosperous Nova Scotians in the late 1860s.

In particular, Jamaicans, while comparatively prosperous themselves, do not feel that they could sustain comfortably the future welfare and development costs which would inevitably have to be met on behalf of the poorer islands. They worry about the loss of local revenue should a federal customs union be achieved and they are doubtful about the emergence of a true nationality from the widely scattered islands of the Federation. All very reminiscent of the early Canadas.

But there is a difference. Where Howe was almost bound to fail in his opposition to the "Botheration Scheme" the Jamaican anti-Federalists have every chance of succeeding, and even of seeing their attitude spread beyond Jamaica.

West Indian Federation, while it has enjoyed the enlightened support (and heavy subsidization) of a patient British colonial policy, cannot count upon the virtual coercion of reluctant members such as was a prominent part of the

Canadian scheme. Furthermore the Caribbean federal project is far from complete either in its constitutional evolution or in its geographic extent.

Since the original federal conference at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in 1947, progress has been slow and tentative. To begin with, several important areas in the Caribbean refused membership—even before the first constitutional step was taken: the Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana, and the Virgin Islands. This left an exclusively island federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica.

On this base, in 1958, a temporary and very loose federal constitution was established. After five years the operation of that constitution was to be reviewed "in the light of progress made towards establishing a customs union within the Federation and other relevant factors." In September, 1959, it was already deemed necessary to conduct such a review and one result was the Jamaican decision to hold a referendum vote.

Now the outcome of that vote, and the distinct move leftward (possibly toward independence) made by Guiana, presages a period of still further questioning of federation. What is, in fact, threatened, is a disintegration of the federal scheme and a considerable re-direction of policy in this British colonial region.

In order to estimate the possibilities it is worth recalling the economic and political balances in the area. The

federated islands are scattered over some 7,500 square miles of ocean. They vary greatly in size, economic development and natural resources.

Jamaica is the largest and contains nearly one-half the total population of 3,250,000. Trinidad, with 800,000 people, has the highest income figures and these reflect a prosperity based upon rapid development of oil production and refining.

The rest of the islands depend upon a mixture of sub-tropical agriculture and tourism, both of which occupations show sharp fluctuations — although new areas of tourism, such as Tobago and Antigua are flourishing and may show the way to further expansion.

The "secondary" islands are, nevertheless, in a much more precarious economic position than the two larger ones and the most immediate question is whether Trinidad will follow the lead of Jamaica. If Jamaica does not care to risk its bauxite and alumina development by accepting heavy new federal expenses, will Trinidad feel the same about its oil-based prosperity?

Here one must remember that the culmination of federation is assumed to mean the ending of British subsidies — which are still essential to the maintenance of welfare, communications and administrative machinery in the islands. With Jamaica out, the proportionate federal costs for Trinidad would be markedly increased.

At the moment the course which Prime Minister Eric Williams of Trinidad will follow is in doubt. During the period of debate on the Jamaican referendum Dr. Williams remarked that should Jamaica vote "no" he could not predict that Trinidad would "carry the other little islands on its own shoulders."

There seem to be two possibilities for the Trinidad government. It could throw up its hands and leave federation entirely in the lurch; or it could re-emphasize the policy which it earlier had stressed. This was a policy of devising a much stronger central government than any that would have been acceptable to the particularist Jamaicans.

*Main Street, Kingston, Jamaica.  
A patient British colonial policy.*





Since opinion in the smaller islands also supports the idea of a close rather than a loose federation there is some hope of a salvage operation being successful. There is, of course, also an outside chance that Prime Minister Manley will be able to postpone action on the referendum decision in the hope of a decline in anti-federal feeling.

But neither of these possibilities is particularly healthy, and the prospect of a planless dissolution of the Commonwealth interest in the Caribbean is not one which should leave Canadians entirely cold. On a number of occasions in Canadian history the idea of a political connection with the British West Indies has been broached. Now that idea might well be re-assessed in the light of a distinct Commonwealth crisis.

In a book published this autumn (*The Liquidation of the British Empire*—Clarke, Irwin—\$3.00) Professor C. E. Carrington discusses the problems raised by Commonwealth situations of just this nature. His theme is the "liquidation" of the Empire and one of the problems that worries him most is that of the future of the smaller British colonies—those areas which cannot move easily into full Commonwealth membership as natural successor communities.

There are various answers for such places as Singapore, Hong Kong, Malta or the Falkland Islands; and there is no uniform answer. But two of Carrington's points deserve our special consideration.

In a mature Commonwealth the problems and expenses of devolution should not have to be met by the United Kingdom alone; and where it is feasible to associate non-national and economically non-viable colonial areas with established Commonwealth states this is highly desirable.

The questions that Canada would have to answer about this implied problem are simple. Are we still interested in the survival of the Commonwealth? Do we consider that the fragmentation of the West Indian Federation poses a threat to Commonwealth survival in that area?

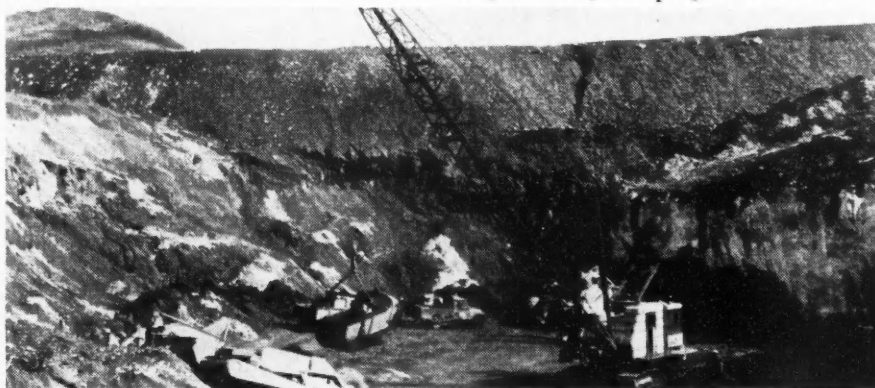
Are we prepared to give positive as well as negative responses to Commonwealth problems (assuming that our role vis-a-vis South Africa was a negative, if necessary one)? And, finally, would entry of the West Indies into Canadian Confederation be feasible?

To the first question of interest in the survival of the Commonwealth, an affirmative, if quiet, answer might be expected.

Apart from the sudden revelation of official concern over the dollars-and-cents aspect of the Common Market crisis, most Canadians have enough

genuine belief in the Commonwealth to be worried by such items as Dr. Nkrumah's deviationism and to approve the continuance of Commonwealth communications. Many also believe that our Commonwealth association still provides a political, if not a military and economic counterbalance to our near submersion in North America.

The question of the present danger in the West Indian situation seems real enough—the region needs an infusion of substantial outside help, and it needs the definition of new goals. While Canada has made a \$10 million, five-year commitment (much of which has already been spent on two inter-island ships), and while there is considerable Canadian investment in the West Indies, American investment is growing more rapidly—particularly in the oil and bauxite industries of the two larger islands.



American investment is growing in bauxite mines, mainstay of island's economy.

There are two principal aspects to this American investment. It will, in the absence of counter-balancing policies, incline important parts of the West Indies toward the U.S. orbit in the Americas; it is not designed to hasten West Indian integration or to provide a more varied economic growth throughout the islands.

No one argues that the American investment is bad in itself. On the other hand, it will have a predictable political result in small, isolated areas which have no other strong political link. Thus, fragmentation of the West Indies is very likely to lead to their absorption by the United States.

While, as Edward Blake said in 1891 about Canada, such a future might be desirable, it should also be clearly recognized as probable if the present course of events is not redirected. Certainly such a future would not add perceptibly to the survival power of the Commonwealth.

As to Canada's willingness to act positively, that is the biggest question. Considering the fuming over Prime Minister Macmillan's approach to the Common Market, and the concern expressed in high places in Ottawa about

the need to express more vividly our feeling of solidarity with the New World, one might expect an affirmative answer. But this could only be tested by a public proposal on the subject.

As to feasibility there can be no doubt that the material problems are immensely less imposing than those contemplated by our westward and eastward expansionists of the mid-19th century. Moreover, the resources with which to meet those problems are now infinitely greater than when we had to go hat-in-hand for imperial loan guarantees.

The last occasion on which the question of a political connection with the West Indies was seriously considered by Ottawa was during Sir Robert Borden's administration. At that time, after an almost mathematical balancing of the probable advantages and disadvantages, Borden found himself favorably impressed by the proposal. But neither

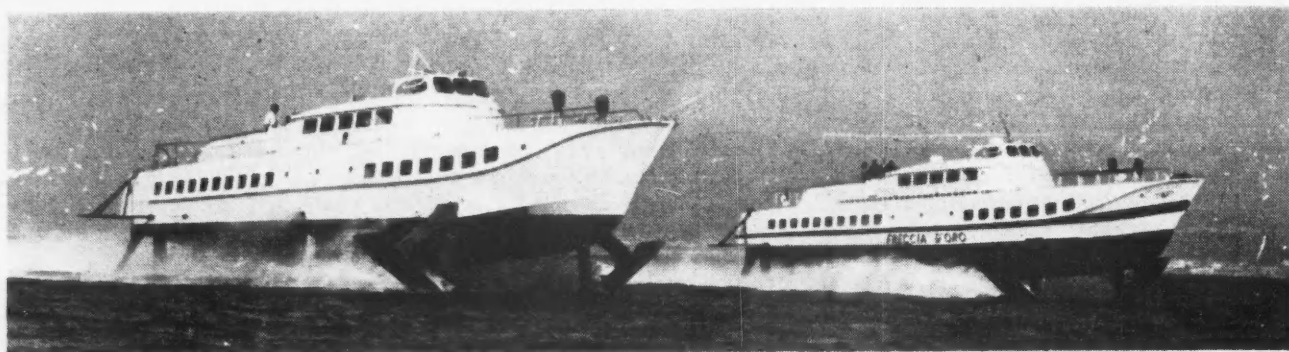
he nor any of his successors ever acted on it.

Heading Borden's list of advantages was the inclusion within Confederation of sub-tropical producing areas, the challenge of administering an "underdeveloped region" (although he did not employ the term), and the increase in trade that might be expected. He also observed (it was in 1919) that the move would teach us "the necessity of naval power" and also provide a reward for our contributions during the First World War.

While the last two considerations have little relevance today (some summer-cruising naval trainees might argue the reverse) the challenge is certainly much more immediate than it was in 1919. Entrance into the multi-racial world would compel us to examine, and (one hopes) eliminate our hypocrisy on the subject of race relations. Acceptance of a positive Commonwealth role might well strengthen our diminishing diplomatic influence.

Not least, an offer to confederate with the West Indies would be a tangible recognition of our incalculable political debt to the United Kingdom.





First post-war hydrofoil was Swiss-designed "Golden Arrow" (right) which carried passengers on Lake Maggiore.

## On Waterborne Wings:

# Hydrofoil Boats for Coastal Shipping?

by Harry McDougall

I WAS STANDING at the edge of Lake Lucerne when I first saw a hydrofoil boat. It was threading its way between the small craft moored in the harbor, its entire hull several feet above the water, seemingly suspended in midair like some 20th century "Flying Dutchman". Although it was scudding along at a speed of about 40 knots, it left scarcely any wake — and no sooner had it appeared than it was gone, leaving me, and a number of other holidaying tourists, looking at each other in astonishment.

A hydrofoil boat is essentially a conventionally hulled vessel, but it is fitted with metal foils on which it rides when at speed, the hull being raised clear of the water. In 1919, Alexander Graham Bell and Frederick W. Baldwin operated a hydrofoil boat which they called the HD4, on the Bras D'Or Lakes in Nova Scotia at a speed of 70.86 knots — then the world's record for speed on water.

The boat was propelled by two Liberty aero-engines, driving airplane propellers. When Bell died in 1922, work on hydrofoil boats in Canada was discontinued, but in Europe intermittent experimental work was carried on, particularly in Germany where a marine engineer, Hans von Schertel, was the chief proponent of this means of waterborne transportation. He carried out his experiments principally at the Sachsenburg shipyard.

This work was speeded up during the war, and a considerable number of experimental craft were constructed and tested, mostly in the Baltic. The largest boat built was 105 feet long and displaced 80 tons. It was designed as a

high-speed cargo carrier for operation between Sicily and North Africa and could operate at 37 knots against sea waves up to six feet in height.

The boat was eventually lost through being stranded in a storm after experiencing engine trouble that was in no way connected with foil-borne operation. Another hydrofoil boat displacing 46 tons, powered by a 6,000 h.p. engine, and designed to operate at a maximum speed of 60 knots was completed, but a few days before it was due to be launched it was completely destroyed by aerial bombing.

After the end of the war, there was an interruption of about seven years, but eventually the Schertel-Sachsenburg boats were put into production again by the Supramar Company, in Switzerland, which was formed to build commercial versions of hydrofoil boats and grant licenses to other manufacturers.

The first post-war boat, designated the PT 10 and named *Freccia d'Oro* (Golden Arrow) was designed primarily

for testing purposes and for demonstrations. It proved to be singularly successful and was eventually used for regular passenger transport on Lake Maggiore, during 1953 — thus becoming the first hydrofoil boat ever to go into commercial service.

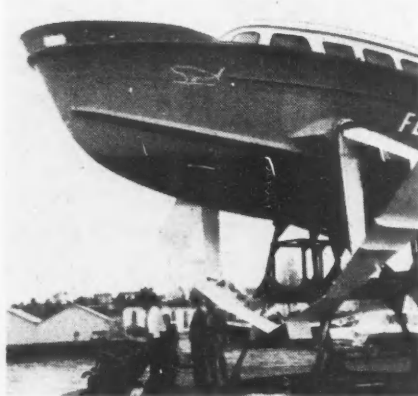
It was powered by a 500 h.p. Mercedes-Benz diesel engine, and in two years covered a distance of 30,000 miles, within the fairly small compass of the lake, carrying a total of over 25,000 passengers.

The construction of larger boats followed. A twin-engined vessel with a displacement of 23 tons was built in Germany and a single-engined craft of 28 tons was built by the first licensee of Supramar, in Italy, the shipyard of Leopoldo Rodriguez in Messina. The Italian boat operates a service across the Straits of Messina and in its first year of operation carried more than 175,000 passengers and travelled over 60,000 miles.

It was christened *Freccia del Sole* (Sun Arrow). It makes eleven round trips daily, taking only about one quarter of the time required by the conventional ferryboat. It has also made extended trips to points as distant as Athens, Greece.

The success of these operations having fully proved the design, Supramar opened its order books and hydrofoil boats have now gone into operation in many parts of the world. They are used extensively on many of Europe's inland lakes and a regular passenger service is operated across the Adriatic Sea from Venice to Trieste.

One of the most successful applications of hydrofoil boats has been in the



Unique hydrofoil construction.

servicing of offshore oil wells, particularly on Lake Maracaibo, in Venezuela. Large fleets of conventional boats are operated by the oil companies to transfer working and inspection crews between shore and drilling stations or oil wells, over distances of up to 40 miles. A Supramar PT20 type boat was put into service in 1957 to speed up these operations, and several more are now operating or on order.

The advantages of the hydrofoil boat are many. Since it only requires about half the engine power of a conventional displacement boat to attain the same speed, it is possible to utilize less costly engines of smaller horsepower. Fuel consumption is accordingly reduced and the cruising range can be nearly doubled.

As with the jet airplane, the speed of a hydrofoil boat, operating under favorable circumstances, can radically affect operating costs since it can do the work of two or three conventional vessels of the same size. It is principally because it offers this operating economy that the hydrofoil boat offers great potential for future use.

It also has considerable passenger appeal because, in rough water, the rolling and pitching movements are much less and riding conditions are considerably more comfortable than those of orthodox high-speed craft. Operators of hydrofoil craft report that even in fairly heavy seas, the motion is too small and its frequency too high to cause seasickness.

Moreover, the waves created by a hydrofoil boat are so slight that narrow waters can be traversed with little danger of damaging embankments or moored craft. If, in an emergency, power is shut off, the hull immediately settles into the water, causing a rapid loss of way.

Although the advantages offered by a hydrofoil boat are many, there are a number of problems inherent in hydrofoil design, not all of which have been successfully solved. One is that they are necessarily of greater draft than conventional boats. This restricts their use

in shallow waters or in regions where operations at low tide are essential.

The solution of this problem appears to lie in the provision of retractable foils, which are extended only when the boat reaches deep water where it can operate at foil-borne speeds. Retractable foils have already been successfully tested but at present the added complication introduces a considerable increase in cost.

The proponents of hydrofoil boats are continually countering doubts expressed about the ability of hydrofoil boats to survive collisions with floating objects. It has been found in practice that driftwood and tree trunks up to eight inches in diameter are simply cut or brushed aside even by the foils of smaller vessels.

In thousands of hours of experimental and commercial operation, no serious damage has ever been caused by collision with floating objects. Nevertheless, extensive tank tests have been conducted with rigidly mounted foils as well as with foils fitted with shear points to establish what effect a really serious collision would have.

A scale model was used, representing a 60 ft. boat colliding with an object 20 inches in diameter under the most adverse conditions. In no case did the boat show any tendency either to nosedive or capsize. In the event of really disastrous damage to a foil, the boat would immerse normally and stop within three or four times its own length.

Manoeuvrability is excellent and it can be still further increased, if desired, by the addition of hydraulically operated flaps installed on the foils. These are comparable to the ailerons on the wings of an aircraft.

A hydrofoil craft fitted with flaps can normally be manoeuvred at high speed without recourse to the rudder. However, the addition of these control devices add to the cost and they are not required in normal circumstances.

The hydrofoil is ideally suited to fill the gap where conventional boats are too slow and yet the distance to be covered is too short to justify the use of



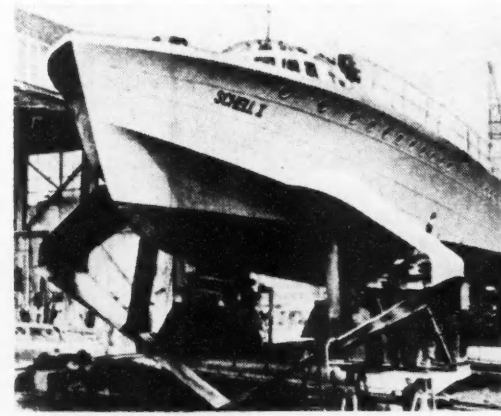
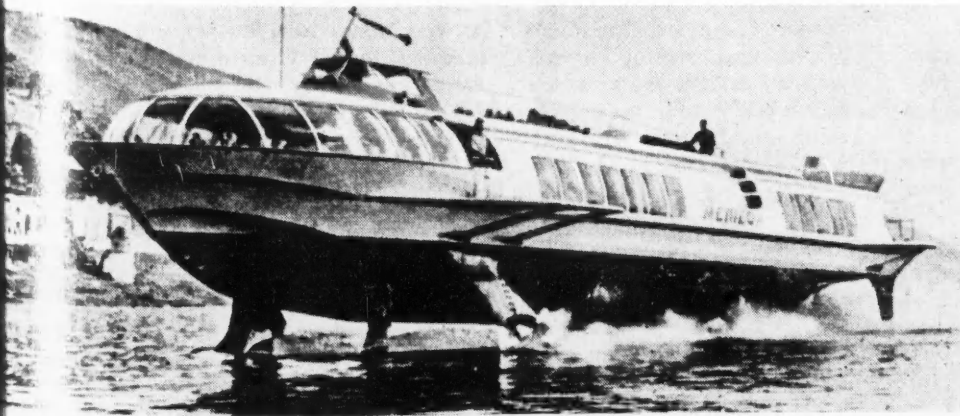
*The "Flying Fish", first hydrofoil in commercial service in North America.*

aircraft. Canada, bounded by two oceans, and with more navigable lakes than any other country in the world, would seem to offer many opportunities for the employment of such craft.

On Lake Ontario, in former years, many passenger ships plied across the water, e.g. Toronto-Queenston and Toronto-Rochester. These once popular excursion ships eventually gave way to the automobile which could traverse the distance around the lake almost as fast or even faster than a boat could cross the water. Hydrofoil craft may eventually make it economically feasible to bring waterborne transportation back to these routes.

Studies conducted in Italy have proved that hydrofoil boats can compete successfully with road and rail transportation connecting towns spread along the same coast since they can often run in a fairly direct line, whereas conventional transportation must follow the indentations of the coastline. In Soviet Russia, about 60 hydrofoil craft are known to be operating along rivers, on passenger carrying services and for police work.

The first hydrofoil craft to go into commercial service in North America operated on an experimental basis during early 1961 between Bellingham,



*About 60 giant hydrofoils like this one are in service on Russian waters. Right, World War II German hydrofoil.*

Wash., and Victoria, B.C. This boat, the *Flying Fish*, is 63 ft. long and can carry 60 passengers.

It has an aluminum hull and rides about four ft. above the water at a speed of almost 50 knots. It was built in Italy and was originally in commercial service between the Italian mainland and Sicily. The *Flying Fish* is presently being used to test electronic navigation equipment but will eventually resume commercial service.

The course of development of hydrofoil craft seems fairly obvious — they will become larger and faster. As the size of the craft increases, it is reasonable to assume that stability will im-

prove, since the hull will ride higher. In the largest types it will ride high enough to clear the tops of even the biggest waves.

Speed increases may be more difficult to achieve since cavitation troubles, not presently a major obstacle to progress, may become more apparent. Cavitation is the vacuum created in the wake of a foil passing through the water at high speed. It is sometimes defined as low-pressure boiling and is a problem normally associated with marine propellers.

Cavitation troubles can be minimised by the skilful design of the foil. It is also conceivable that a complete solution to this problem may lie in the

design of "super-cavitating" foils which will deliberately create such a vacuum in their wake that the water will vaporise to fill the gap. Canada's Naval Research Establishment is carrying out a program of investigation into cavitation problems at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

It has taken several decades for Alexander Graham Bell's basic ideas to be developed into a really practical method of transportation, but in the middle 1960s there is a strong possibility that hydrofoil craft will be seen increasingly in Canada and most other countries where high-speed waterborne transportation is an economically feasible operation.

### Prejudicing the Accused:

## Wanted: Common Courtesy in Our Courts

by Joseph B. Pomerant

WE IN CANADA pride ourselves on the dignity that surrounds the rights accorded to a man charged with a crime under our Criminal Code. We delight in explaining to all who come to observe our system of criminal justice that it is designed to fulfill the concept that it is better that a thousand guilty men go free, than one innocent man be punished for a crime he did not commit.

The pinnacle of all rights accorded to a man charged with a crime is that, in the eyes of justice, he is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. Every fibre in the administration of justice, in theory, is straining towards ensuring the endurance of this concept.

It is, then, a subject of the most grave concern to all who wish to see a concept of true justice prevail that to no principle is there accorded more lip service, and at the same time no principle is being more eroded factually by some of the subtleties of our courtroom procedures.

In the Supreme Courts of our Provinces, where only the most serious of all criminal cases come to be tried, one would expect the mantle of innocence, which ought to cloak all men accused of crime to be clearly visible. Yet, in many instances this mantle is nowhere to be seen. Often, one of the chief reasons for its disappearance is the manner in which the man charged with a crime is initially presented to the triers of his cause — the 12 men

who compose the jury.

Throughout the trial, because of long established tradition, the man accused is accorded a vantage-point in his own proceedings from an enclosed box-type structure conveniently labelled "the prisoner's dock". The very appearance of this enclosure belies the fact that in it sits a man who is presumed innocent in the eyes of his peers.

Rather, it conveys the distinct impression that in it sits a most dangerous man, who must be effectively confined for the safety of all around him. This "trial cell" is usually placed separate and apart from the counsel table, and is far enough away from the seats occupied by the jurors so that they will have a full view of this purportedly innocent man.

To add to this "aura of innocence", two sturdy bailiffs sit on either side of "the prisoner's dock" throughout the trial, in order to guard the man charged. If you were sitting on the jury, and cast a sideways glance at the man whose fate you were in the process of determining would you not say, after viewing these precautions of confinement,

---

*SN's series of legal articles is normally written by Desmond Morton. Since Professor Morton, of Osgoode Hall, is currently engaged in an investigation on behalf of the Province of Ontario, into certain aspects of gambling, the accompanying article is presented in lieu of his regular contribution.*

"There is a dangerous man. He must have committed a most heinous offence to require him to be so greatly confined and guarded. Surely an innocent man would be allowed some semblance of freedom. The man just cannot be innocent".

Further, in a great number of cases, the man charged is not in a financial position to be released on bail prior to his trial, or no bail can be obtained in any event, which is usually the case on a charge of murder. In these circumstances, the man who is on trial remains guarded by these two bailiffs not only while in the "prisoner's dock", but also when he is led to and from the courtroom at the beginning and end of every trial day, at every recess during the day.

He is constantly attended by these bailiffs, who firmly grasp the man charged by each arm, and sternly march him to and from the courtroom. Do you think there has ever been a juror, who, viewing this display of confidence towards the man charged would say,

"There goes innocence — manacled by two bailiffs?"

While many aspects of the administration of criminal law in the United States of America can be sharply criticized, there is one feature of that system that we must adopt in Canada, in order to overthrow the prejudices produced by the "prisoner's dock" and the attendant bailiffs.

In an American courtroom, the man charged is seated beside his counsel at



a long table where there is also to be found the counsel representing the State. There are no guards stationed on either side of the man on trial. He appears to have that freedom which we all would presume a man innocent in the eyes of the law ought to have. Would the ends of justice not be better served in Canada if we allowed the man charged to appear to be what in fact we must presume him to be — an innocent man?

Another aspect of our courtroom procedure which greatly weakens the presumption of innocence is the loss of identity suffered by all who stand charged of a criminal offence.

At the very outset of a criminal case tried before a jury, there is, of course, the necessity of selecting the 12 men who will constitute the jury, and who will listen to the evidence and render their verdict accordingly.

One by one, the prospective jurors are called by name, and made to stand facing the man charged, who stands in the "prisoner's dock" between his two bailiffs. The Court Clerk then intones the following words of gentle introduction.

"Prisoner, look on juror; juror, look on prisoner."

If the man on trial desires the man facing him to sit on the jury which will judge his cause, he will say to the Clerk, "Content". If he does not wish the man to serve on his jury, he will say, "Challenge", which eliminates the man as a juror in that trial.

One would expect that at this first meeting between the prospective juror, and the man who stands on trial, every kernel of courtesy and dignity in the possession of the law would be heaped upon the man on trial. One would hope that here, where the prospective juror looks into the eyes of the man whose cause he may determine, the law would bring every force into play to thrust home to the juror that the man who stands before him is presumed to be an innocent man.

Instead, the law rudely jerks the identity of the man charged from him. In as brusque and hostile a manner as possible the law transforms the man on trial, whose liberty is at stake, into "the prisoner" with all the insidious innuendoes that the word connotes.

The word "prisoner" cannot be even remotely equated with any presumed innocence. It conjures up in the minds of those hearing this word, thoughts and attitudes that tend to destroy, rather than to affirm, any concept of guiltlessness.

Consider how different the outlook of a prospective juror would be towards the man charged if he were to hear.

"Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Jones whom you may accept or reject as a juror in your trial".

This form of introduction would greatly enhance the opportunity of a man charged to be thought of as an innocent man. It is in a polite form. It allows the normal courtesy of an exchange of names to take place. Above all, it indicates that the law takes pains to present the man charged to the triers of his cause in a dignified manner. It is therefore a weathervane as to the attitude towards the man on trial that ought to be adopted by the juror.

Even when the law does enable a man to assert his innocence positively by testifying under oath, it exacts a great deal in return.

In the not-too-distant past, a man charged with a criminal offence was not entitled to testify under oath as a witness in his own behalf. It was thought that whatever he could say would be so colored by self-interest that it was totally unworthy of being listened to in a court of law.

Gradually, because of the obviously great injustices that occurred as a result of this harsh doctrine, the law re-

he forfeits the right to address the jury last, and instead it is the Crown who makes the last speech to the jury. This is a great penalty to pay for exercising the privilege of saying, or having said for you even one word in your behalf.

There have been many cases where a man on trial must sit mute after the Crown has developed an argument before the jury which sounds plausible, but which could be annihilated in a sentence. The man has not been able to anticipate this particular argument being raised, and because the man charged testified, or called other witnesses in his behalf, he had given up the right to make a complete answer to all accusations that could be raised against him.

If a man's reputation, his freedom, and even his life depends on the outcome of a trial, surely he ought to be given the opportunity to make a final answer to all that can be said against him. The forfeiture of this opportunity is a heavy price to pay for taking advantage of a privilege designed



*Accused is questioned by Crown Attorney. At rear, bailiffs guard the dock.*

examined its position until there finally evolved our present-day system. Today, a man charged with a criminal offence may testify in his own behalf, if he believes it necessary to explain away the case for the Crown against him.

Of course, there is no compulsion to testify, as it is for the Crown to prove its case to a moral certainty. There are, however, many cases where the evidence tendered by the Crown would be sufficient to convict unless the man charged offers some explanation which is consistent with innocence. It is in these circumstances that the law extends the privilege to those charged to take the stand and give their side.

However, in order to exercise this privilege, the law exacts a grievous penalty in return. If a man charged gives evidence in his own behalf, or calls any other witnesses on his behalf,

to ensure that justice will be done.

Let us then remove the onerous penalties and shadows of guilt that surround a man charged with a crime in our country. The concept that we cling to is that a man is presumed innocent until it is proven beyond all reasonable doubt that he is guilty. It is a precious concept because on it depends our entire freedom to live our lives untrammelled by abusive restraints.

This presumption of innocence is not a gift to be bestowed upon a man capriciously. It is a man's right under our law that must be given to him, with no conditions attached.

Let us assure every man that he can depend upon this right by allowing it to be seen, not merely heard, that he is innocent in our eyes until he is proven guilty. Only by allowing justice to be seen, can justice be done.

## "Education Stakes" Offered in Canada

by David Fulton

SINCE EARLY THIS year, parents in Metropolitan Toronto have been invited to join a savings scheme under which for "as little as \$10 per month you can give your child an opportunity to obtain four years of university education". Its promoters now have made arrangements to offer the plan across Canada.

Under the scheme, the subscriber agrees:

- to pay a lump sum into a deposit account in his own name, or;
- to make \$10-\$15 monthly instalments into his account;
- to donate all interest on his deposit for at least ten years to a fund for university scholarships;
- to pay an enrolment fee of \$100 for the privilege of joining.

In return, the scheme offers the subscriber an opportunity to enter a kind of "Education Stakes" where the chances are great. First, the student must get as far as university and actually go through his first year, before he qualifies for a scholarship.

The subscriber uses his accumulated deposits to pay for the first year. If the student keeps passing, he may qualify for scholarships to take him through to fourth year. If he fails an academic year, he is disqualified from further scholarships. Only children eight years of age and under are elig-

ible for enrolment.

To commend it, the plan encourages parents to save toward their children's higher education. But the plan has its weaknesses. Indeed, the wisdom of selecting this method of saving for a child's university education over other less uncertain ways is by no means apparent.

Questionable, too, is use of the term "non-profit" to describe the plan, although it is administered by a charitable, non-profit foundation.

Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan, a promotion piece tells us, is a *non-profit plan* administered by the CST Foundation and the Canadian Scholarship Trust Committee, comprised of citizens active in education, finance and business and all of whom serve without remuneration.

"You enroll your child . . . before he or she reaches his or her eighth birthday and open a savings account in your own name at the Eastern Trust Company at Toronto . . . subject to withdrawal by you at any time. The interest credited to your savings account . . . goes into the Canadian Scholarship Trust Fund administered by the Eastern Trust Company with the assistance of the Canadian Scholarship Trust Committee.

"Every penny of this interest is available for scholarships awarded to qual-

ified students who are enrolled in the plan."

The literature paints a happy picture in which "scholarships will be paid to the university your child attends to cover normal academic expenses such as tuition, registration, special laboratory or library fees, room and board, books, etc."

Elsewhere, the literature says that "a conservative calculation based on present interest rates and educational statistics indicates that scholarships of about \$1,500 each for three years will be available for every qualified student." It notes, however, that it is "Impossible to estimate the exact amount of individual scholarships."

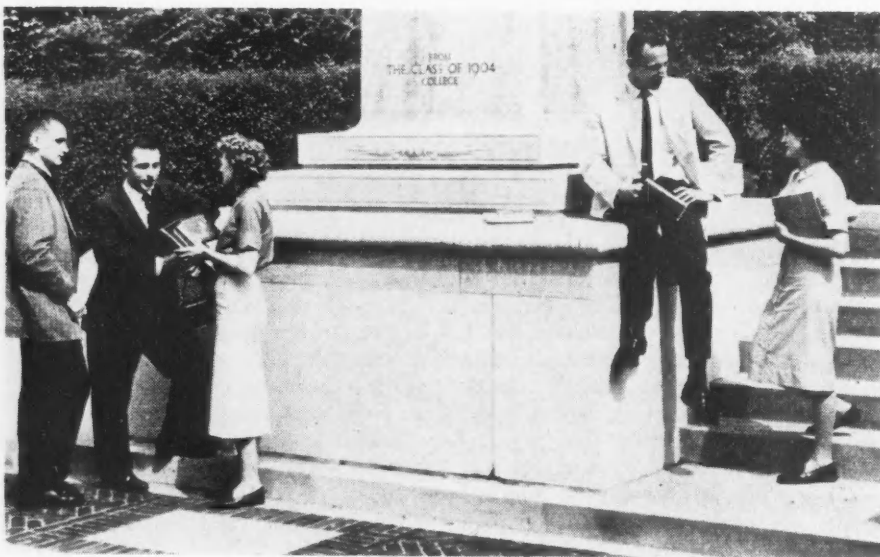
Under the agreement there is absolutely no guarantee of any minimum scholarship. For the subscriber, this is one of the most serious weaknesses of the scheme. Why doesn't CST specify a minimum amount? To do so could have had the effect of diminishing interest in the scheme, according to CST Foundation president Peter Wright, OBE, QC, prominent Toronto lawyer and partner in Wright & McTaggart.

On the other hand, to offer a minimum scholarship might have encouraged confidence in the scheme. The truth is that no one really knows how the plan will work out.

The agreement states that whatever funds are available from interest on deposits (all those of the same maturity date when the child becomes eligible for scholarship) are divided up—one-third for each year.

If in one year an unusual number of students nominated turn out ready and willing to go on to university, the qualified students will get less—possibly not enough to pay the year's expenses. Another year, with fewer students or less costly courses, there may be some money over for the Foundation's general fund to be used for the "advancement of education in Canada".

How the scheme is sold could affect results. If salesmen take the easy way out and sell to those most able to send their children to university, such as doctors, lawyers, dentists and executives, CST could be in trouble. A sample heavily weighted with subscrib-



Pay now, learn later college education plan has pitfalls for investors.



## Because it's used only a few minutes a day? So what?

"Our gold-plated safe is opened once in the morning, closed once at night. Our chequewriter gets a workout only once a week, maybe. Our sprinkler system's never been used. And as to some of the people alleged to work here — don't tempt me. But you use a postage meter every time you get out mail. And we get out mail every business day!"

A postage meter gets rid of adhesive stamps in their many denominations; does away with slow, sloppy stamp sticking, messy flap moistening, and also the locked stamp box. It *prints* postage as you need it for any kind of mail—directly on the envelope or on special tape for parcel post. Gives your postage absolute protection, as well as automatic, accurate accounting. Makes mailing fast and easy. Makes neater looking mail! And can be used by even the smallest office. The DM, desk model meter (shown above), costs only about 30¢ a day.


For a demonstration of the postage meter you need, call any Pitney-Bowes office. Or send the coupon for free booklet.

**FREE:** *Handy Postal Slide Guide with rates for all classes of mail.*



**Pitney-Bowes**  
**POSTAGE METERS**

*Offices in all principal cities coast to coast.*


  
**PITNEY-BOWES OF CANADA, LTD.**  
 Dept. 1212, 909 Yonge Street  
 Toronto 5, Ontario  
 Send free ☐ booklet ☐ Postal Slide Guide to:  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_



# Persona grata

When a Roman citizen achieved a certain standing in the community he was known among his friends as *persona grata*. The Latin phrase appears in writing today when we refer to "a most acceptable person". □ This quality of enthusiastic acceptance has long been recognized by those who drink Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky. Wherever V.O. is sold (in over 100 countries throughout the world) people of discerning taste readily note its true lightness of tone and its rare brilliance of taste. □ May we suggest that you try this world-renowned whisky soon? At large, formal gatherings or at



meetings as intimate as yourself and one other Seagram's V.O. is always *persona grata*.



A CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT — HONoured THE WORLD OVER

whose sons likely will go on to university reduces the chances of worthwhile scholarships.

The CST Foundation has worked out that the average earnings from each subscriber's deposits will be about \$700, or \$70,000 per 100 sample.

According to DBS figures, quoted in the promotion literature, for every 1,000 Canadian students now in Grade 11, only 90 will enter university and only 60 will graduate. The Foundation has taken eight per 100 as a reasonable guess at the number which may become eligible for scholarships.

To arrive at a conservative estimate, the CST Foundation has taken half the earnings of a 100 sample, namely \$35,000, and divided this among the eight successful students over three years. This gives \$4,375 for each qualified student for three years, or close enough to \$1,500.

Whatever success the Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan may achieve is based very largely on the fact that not everyone is bright enough to go on to university—or wants to. A second important ingredient in the success of the plan is the high failure rate at most of our universities, particularly in the first year. This considerably reduces the number of students who will qualify for scholarships and, of course, increases the take for those who do get through.

One Canadian university puts its overall failure rate at 12-15 per cent in the first year; eight to 10 per cent in the second year; with a sharp drop to four to six per cent in third year; and only one to two per cent in graduating year. The bigger faculties like arts, science and engineering reported the highest failure rates. Generally, failures in the selective faculties like medicine and dentistry tended to be quite low both for first year and throughout the course.

A factor which cannot be overlooked, however, is that many Canadian universities have become concerned about their failure rates and have begun strenuous action to reduce them. And increasing emphasis on higher education may tend to increase the number of children over the next decade or two who actually go on to university. These two tendencies could throw the calculations of the CST Foundation out of kilter.

The universities would be the first to encourage parents to make provision for putting their children through college. But what if parents can't?

Most of the provinces now have student loan funds and the universities themselves have developed general loan funds and faculty funds. About one-third of the student body at University of Toronto, for example, now is get-

ting some kind of financial help. It is estimated that from all sources just under \$2,000,000 is available for student aid at that university.

"As far as we know," said F. C. Passy, assistant registrar and director of student financial aid, University of Toronto, "over the past three years we have not lost any student in the higher years purely from financial reasons. Provided his need is clearly established, there is a very good chance he will get enough financial assistance to allow him to complete his course. As long as he is passing he is eligible for student loans."

The best test for any savings scheme is what real values it offers the subscriber and how it compares with alternative methods available. A good standard for comparison in this case is life or endowment insurance.

Under the Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan, for a child aged four, the subscriber pays \$15 a month and gets back his principal only, or \$2,355, less \$100 enrolment fee. If the child happens to be seven years of age, the subscriber must pay \$25 a month for a shorter period and gets back his principal only, or \$3,050, less \$100.

A parent can make sure he has all the money to send his child to college by taking out endowment insurance. In many cases, he can buy this certainty with no more strain on his monthly budget than with the CST scheme. And he gets a much more flexible arrangement.

One Canadian life insurer gave this example for a child aged four: For a monthly payment of about \$23.50 a month, a parent could take out an endowment policy on which cash surrender value and accumulated dividends at age 20 would reach \$6,079. This would include a death benefit on the life of the child for about \$6,500.

For another \$2.60 a month, riders could be added for waiving premium in event of death or disability of father, so that the full amount could be available for the child's complete course, without further payment.

For a boy, one of the cheapest ways to finance his university years is to take out a life policy when he is very young and premiums are low. If he needs money for college he can always borrow on his policy. If he doesn't go to college, he can borrow for other purposes.

One insurance company offers a university education plan which is a variant of the endowment policy. Under this scheme, the premiums begin up to four years before the child is ready to enter university and may continue after the child graduates. Under an arrangement with a chartered bank, it is pos-



There's  
something  
special  
about

**du MAURIER**



**du MAURIER**

*Symbol of Quality*



A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

## **MOVES POWER FORWARD FOR ARROW-STRAIGHT GOING!**

*Advanced Thrust moves the engine forward over the wheels. It makes Buick travel truer and straighter. Even heavy crosswinds don't faze the Advanced Thrust Buick. What's more, the floor is a whole lot flatter. Three can ride comfortably in the front seat. And the new Buick is an advanced-looking car, too! It's sleek and elegant—and superbly built. From the richness of new interiors and upholstery to the many detailed appointments, you'll discern a quiet dignity that reflects Buick's timeless flair for flawless automobile craftsmanship.*

# **'62 BUICK**

*Come try the exciting "Advanced Thrust" Buick... at your Buick dealer's... today*



# THRUST '62 BUICK



*Whitewall tires optional at extra cost*

Buick Electra 225 2-Door Sport Coupe

## FUN-SIZED NEW SPECIALS

FOR '62 . . . Here are some facts about the new Buick Special: ① There's a dashing new Buick Special convertible for 1962! ② This year, Buick Special brings you Canada's first-ever passenger car V-6 engine! ③ There's new trim, new colors, eight new models to choose from. ④ Also, there's the flashing new Buick Skylark . . . with lavish bucket-seat\* interiors, crisp Landau roof lines, powered by the aluminum Skylark V8 engine. Do yourself a very Special favour . . . drive

the new **BUICK SPECIAL!**

*\*Optional at extra cost*



Buick Special Deluxe Convertible

THE ESCAPE ROUTE FROM WINTER TO SUMMER LEADS TO ACAPULCO

Chilly up north? Is the forecast: freezing rain mixed with sleet, coupled with biting north winds? Tsk. We're truly sympathetic. We can afford to be generous—for nature has been so generous to this little corner of the coast. In Acapulco, the sun shines from rise to set. You can set your sundial by it; or place a bet on it; or, best of all, relax and enjoy it.

Consider: the weather is taken care of...naturally; the service and cuisine...handsomely. And with an expert, continental flourish, since The Pierre Marques is a tropic counterpart of The Pierre in New York—need more be said! The accommodations are exquisite...the beach and pool divine, so slink or swim to your heart's content in luxurious surroundings.

It occurred to us, after glancing at our guest count, that devotees of the finer things in life are multiplying day by day. So, a little hesitantly, but then boldly and enthusiastically, we embarked upon a building project.

Hang the cost, full steam ahead and voila! For your perspicacious pleasure, our new 100-room wing. There's room at the top, in the middle and on the level. We hope to accommodate **all** who desire to sample sun-manship at its bare-shouldered best at the pluperfect...

## HOTEL PIERRE MARQUES

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

If your curiosity has been piqued, please request a copy of our beguiling full color brochure from our International Representatives:  
**Robert F. Warner, Inc.** in New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Toronto, and London.

On second thought...perhaps a little caution is in order...our brochure is "hard-sell," chockfull of color photos, enticing language and if you're the least bit impressionable! However, on the other hand, why not? Live dangerously! On the west coast, please contact **Glen W. Fawcett, Inc.**, in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Dallas, Portland, San Diego and Vancouver.

P.S. in Mexico City, the place to stay is the Reforma

sible to borrow further funds in the higher years of the student's course.

A serious deficiency of the Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan is that it makes insufficient provision for the total education expenses of the child on the death of the subscriber, who very often will be the father. Certainly, there is something of a death benefit, in that, provided the subscriber was under age 45 when he signed up, the nominated child still is in the running for scholarships on death of the subscriber.

And no further deposits are required. While this seems generous enough, the lack of earnings within the family following the death of the father may mitigate against the child's reaching university. And there may not be enough funds to pay for the child's first year expenses from monies already saved in the deposit account.

Under this scheme, every one donates roughly the same amount of interest. This has a strange effect on the amounts to be accumulated to pay for the first year at university. Under a single deposit option, a subscriber with a child under two years deposits \$850. When the child is ready to go to college and wants to take engineering, the father may have to find another \$1,000 to put his child through first year. All he has accumulated under the CST plan is \$750.

The younger the child, the less you pay in, but if you enrol a seven-year-old child you must save \$25 a month for just over ten years. During this time you have accumulated \$2,950 of your own money, or enough to send your child through two average-cost years of university without help or promise of help from anyone.

University costs vary. You do not have to put aside \$6,000 for each child. A degree in dentistry is not as costly as a degree in mechanical engineering. The parent who lives in a university city can board his child at home, reducing the cash outlay by 40-50 per cent to \$750-\$850 for most faculties.

This raises the question of how much wiser it would be to invest your money in some safe five per cent investment for the same period. If you invested your \$850 for 190 months, interest at this rate would bring it to \$1,854.

If you saved at the rate of \$25 a month and compounded interest at five per cent each year, you could expect to have something like \$3,773 after ten years.

This way the parent does not have to put a name-tag on his funds. He can use his money for the children who really want to go to college without prejudicing his interest earnings.

Under the Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan, if a child turns out to be

a failure in high school, it is just too bad. You cannot change the nominee unless the original nominee is still under eight years of age.

The Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan is the brainchild of former Florida insurance man James W. Truesdell and his associates W. J. Schneider and R. C. Abel, both of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. These three are the major stockholders in Scholareps of Canada Ltd., the company which sells the plan to the public.

The group began operations in Florida last year and the scheme reportedly got off to such a promising start that it was decided to move into other states. Before this can be done, it appears, the company must register its type of security—the subscriber's Federal Savings deposit account—with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. If and when it gets registration, Truesdell said, the company plans to push ahead in the United States.

Meantime, there were no such restraints here and Canada looked like a good place to start. Scholareps has been selling in Toronto for seven months and now has regional representatives in Ottawa, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Sudbury, Halifax and soon expects to open in Montreal. Truesdell predicts that by the end of the year, the company will be signing up 1,000 subscribers a month. Already, 800 subscribers are reported to have come into the scheme.

Only Canadian stockholder in Scholareps of Canada is Charles C. Hoffman, president, Radio Sales Bureau, Toronto. Hoffman is also a director. CST Foundation stipulates that one-third of directors of Scholareps be Canadians and that 25 per cent of stock be offered to Canadians.

A second Canadian director is J. P. Nelligan, of Ottawa legal firm McIlraith & McIlraith, which acted for incorporation of the company. Other directors are W. J. Toohey, secretary-treasurer of Scholareps, now resident in Toronto, and H. McGuire and T. J. Stevenson, all of New York. Legal adviser for Scholareps of Canada is J. H. Potts, partner in Wright & McTaggart.

Here is how Scholareps got into business in Canada: According to Truesdell, he went to Peter Wright, of Wright & McTaggart, retained him as his private counsel and discussed his scheme for a scholarship savings plan for Canada.

Peter Wright became so keen about the idea of giving ordinary people an opportunity to save for their children's university education that he gathered together an impressive group of highly respected businessmen and educators

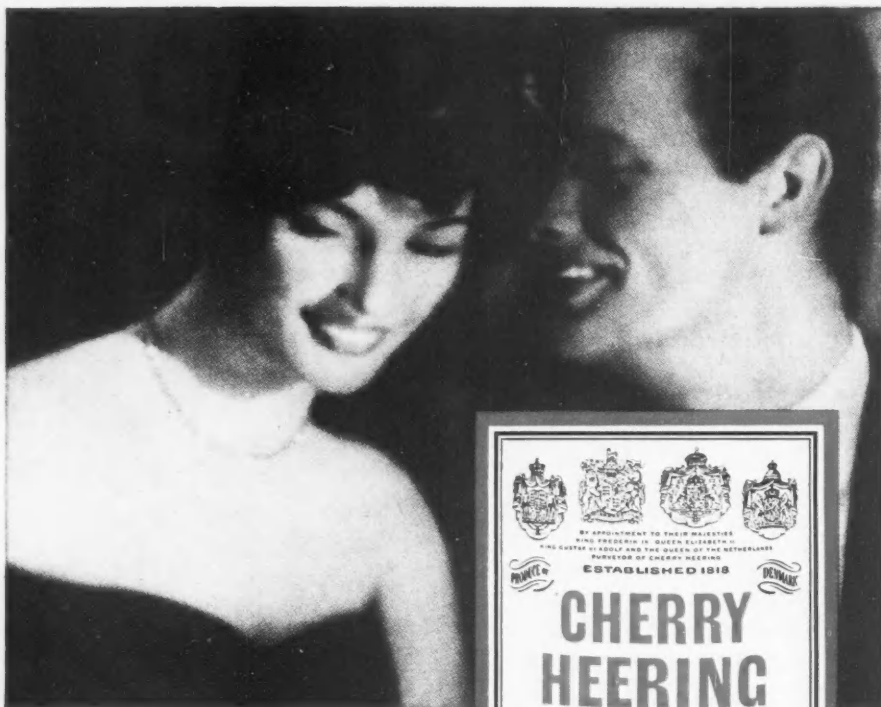


Good judgement comes  
with experience... and  
Johnnie Walker Scotch  
proves your judgement



Born 1820 - still going strong





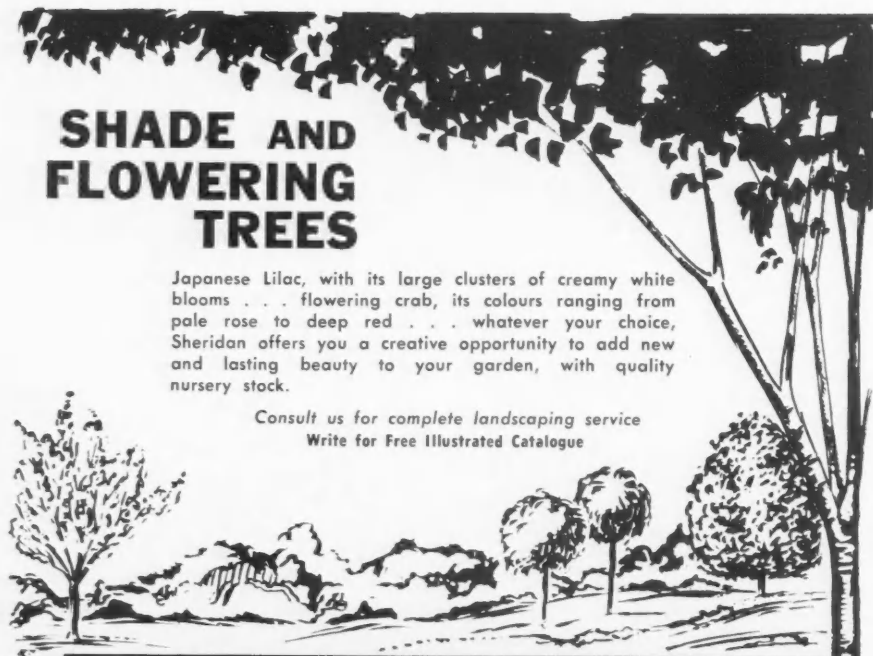
*The difference between  
eating and dining!*

DENMARK'S LIQUEUR DELIGHT SINCE 1818

## SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Japanese Lilac, with its large clusters of creamy white blooms . . . flowering crab, its colours ranging from pale rose to deep red . . . whatever your choice, Sheridan offers you a creative opportunity to add new and lasting beauty to your garden, with quality nursery stock.

Consult us for complete landscaping service  
Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue



# SHERIDAN NURSERIES

LIMITED

**Head Office:** Box 181, Islington, Ontario.  
**Sales Stations:** 2827 Yonge St., Toronto.  
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson, Ont.  
North Service Road 1½ mile West of Highway 27 and  
Q.E. cloverleaf.  
650 Montee de Liesse, St. Laurent, Montreal 9, P.Q.



who decided to form the CST Foundation and the Canadian Scholarship Trust Committee.

There is no question, the CST Foundation is a non-profit, charitable foundation. All of the people involved are of unquestioned integrity with a sincere interest in education.

What is also clear is that Scholareps is what it purports to be—a commercial selling agency operating under agreement with the CST Foundation for sale of scholarship agreements.

The CST Foundation and Eastern Trust Company have control over all literature and advertising used by Scholareps in connection with sale of the scheme. This, however, does not seem to have eliminated the possibility of, if not misleading the public, at least not telling them the whole story.

When an "enrolment counsellor" from Scholareps calls at a home, he represents himself as being from the Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan. The literature the salesman carries presents the savings scheme as a non-profit plan. The same literature states that "the only cost to you as a subscriber is a \$100 enrolment fee which is deductible from your monthly savings deposits and will be used to cover the cost of operation and administration of the Plan".

A considerable portion of this enrolment fee, it is understood, is paid to Scholareps by the CST Foundation for obtaining the agreement. Clearly, this non-profit plan involves a commercial profit for the selling company.

Conceding this, officials both of Scholareps and of CST Foundation maintained that no one would be naive enough to think that the "enrolment counsellor" was not being paid a commission. CST Foundation pointed to possible costs if it were to erect its own staff and means of selling the idea.

No one will deny the right of a commercial company to make a profit. And it has become acceptable these days for churches and other non-profit organizations to hire outside fund-raisers for a fee. The analogy might be more acceptable to the public in the case of Canadian Scholarship Trust Plan if it were an old established charitable foundation with a demonstrated ability to carry out a sound scholarship program and now was looking for more efficient ways to handle its campaign for funds.

But, when businessmen go to their lawyers and persuade them to foster the establishment of a non-profit foundation so that they can sell a saving scheme to the public as a result of which the businessmen will secure commercial profit, the public is being asked to accept a very broad interpretation of the term "non-profit".

# Ottawa Letter

by Raymond Rodgers

## Coming Communications Crisis

THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER was the 25th birthday of the CBC and there could be no better time to look at the troubles of the entire Canadian communications industry. The tragedy is that Canada, more than any other country in the West, depends upon a healthy communications industry for its very survival.

As the O'Leary Commission put it: "Every nation must provide within itself the means of maintaining stability. In North America today this function is largely directed and exercised through the communications media. No technique of social control could be more reflective of our ideals of freedom and competition . . .

"In this role communications are the thread which binds together the fibres of a nation. They can protect a nation's values and encourage their practice. They can make democratic government possible and better government probable. They can soften sectional asperities and bring honorable compromises . . . the communications of a nation are as vital to its life as its defences, and should receive at least as great a measure of national protection."

Communications — broadcasting, periodicals, and the news services — depend upon two institutions for their survival and growth. The first is the government. Without governmental support in one way or another no Canadian institution can withstand the powerful magnet to the South which tends always to pull us down into its loving — but suffocating — embrace.

Yet for reasons of private profit, parochialism, and outdated concepts of *laissez-faire*, the political and business supporters of our present government are bent on gelding our one great nation-building institution — the CBC. Similarly, the government and its supporters have shown no great awareness of the difficulties toward which other forms of communications are heading — troubles which even the full implementation of the O'Leary Report would not remedy.

The second institution upon which Canadian communications depend is advertising. It is here that the future crisis lies. More and more, the advertising dollar is being expended by the

giant consumer-goods organizations. Whether incorporated in Canada or not, these organizations are in the main U.S. owned and controlled.

They merchandise goods in this country which are carbon copies of those sold in the U.S. The great dream of such organizations is to reach the Canadian consumer without having to expend advertising in Canadian communications media. And science — coupled with Canadian lethargy — may soon give them the answer to their dream.

It is a well documented fact that TV is taking more and more advertising dollars away from other forms of communications. But at present, the normal range of a TV station is 50 miles — more or less. Even so, TV stations established on our border can reach into many Canadian communities and some — Pembina, for example — have been and are being established with the primary goal of reaching Canadians direct.

But developments in the laboratory show promise of the eventual possibility of TV stations with a range triple present capabilities. One Bell group even

believes that — quite apart from satellite stations or reflectors in space — a 250-mile range UHF-TV station can be built within a decade. The result will be an ability on the part of U.S. parent companies to reach the entire Canadian market without spending one cent in support of Canadian communications.

That will leave the Canadian media with nothing but the local and specialized advertising dollar. The result: decline, rather than the communications growth which this country desperately needs if it is to survive as an independent nation.

The likelihood of this happening is furthered by our slowness in utilizing the TV channels which are our due under world and bilateral agreements. Border TV stations — unlike radio stations — do not now conflict, and the U.S. is pressuring Canada to give up channels which have been left open on a first-come first-served basis.

If the Canadian communications industry is to survive — and the nation with it — then government must get cracking on a study of the problem and some of the solutions which are available to us. Without federal government realization of what is afoot, the whole game may be lost within a decade.

Already, through the technique of split-run magazines, U.S. organizations have tasted the delights of direct contact with the Canadian consumer. The phony "Canada Edition" of U.S. magazines is just another variation. The O'Leary Report was the first awakening on the part of Canadians to what is happening. As we have seen above, even graver threats are about to be unleashed.

Since the O'Leary Report was the first



"Three men in a boat"



## "Come on folks... the game's starting"

A TV set, an armchair and 'Black & White' make a splendid combination. 'Black & White' is a *superb* Scotch Whisky, smooth and mellow . . . *companionable*. It has all the distinction and gentleness of Scotch at its very best.

### The Secret is in the Blending

Black & White Scotch Whisky is blended by experts from a selection of Scotland's finest individual whiskies. Not surprising that 'Black & White' is famous the world over for distinctive character and unvarying flavor!

Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland.  
Available in several sizes.

By Appointment  
to Her Majesty The Queen



Scotch Whisky Distillers  
James Buchanan & Co. Ltd.

# 'BLACK & WHITE'

## SCOTCH WHISKY

"BUCHANAN'S"

awakening, then surely its implementation is the first step in meeting the threat. Even so, it would be merely a beginning. We have to get to the root of the whole problem and this one has many facets.

Part of the answer lies in product differentiation. We need a strong domestic manufacturing industry turning out Canadian goods designed for Canadian conditions. In every field, there is room for Canadian consumer goods of sound design produced with economies of scale in mind.

The answer also lies in vigorous defence of our rights under international law. Continuous encroachments—phony border stations and the like designed to reach Canadians rather than Americans—should be opposed in the strongest possible terms in Washington. If hysterics are required to secure attention in these matters—then let us be hysterical rather than stand by stodgily while our birthright is stolen.

At home, the carping critics of Canadian communications need to be shown up for what they are: local buccaneers willing to sacrifice the national media for short-sighted profits. (Coupled with the buccaneers are organizations such as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce which wants to emasculate our National Film Board—and just about the only producer of movies in the entire country).

The buccaneers exist in every branch of the communications industry—but nowhere more vociferously than in private broadcasting. Referring to private broadcasters, BBG Chairman Dr. Andrew Stewart has stated in *Canadian Communications*:

"If it appears that they oppose the implementation of the policy on broadcasting, this is more the result of concern about the effectiveness of the policy and the propriety of placing a special weight of responsibility for the national purposes on the broadcasting medium alone, than evidence that they do not favor unity and national identity."

But the motives of such people do not matter in this instance; what counts is the result. And the result of private interest (such as that of newspapers which own stations and then editorially attack the CBC) is that CBC networks—and similar national institutions—are being pushed toward the rocks.

Instead of tearing down the CBC, we should be doing everything we can to build both it and the new CTV network up to maximum capacity. A similar expansive approach needs to be fostered throughout the entire communications industry.

This calls for foresight and initiative on the part of communicators—but the government must set the stage and so far it shows no sign of doing so.

B-241M



# London Letter

by Beverley Nichols

## Dregs of Poison in the Cuppa

EVER SINCE the Boston Tea Party — probably the most expensive social occasion yet recorded — tea has played an almost excessively important role in the long history of the British people. And whatever may be the outcome of the present "tea-break" strike there can be no doubt that in the "cup that cheers" there lurk the dregs of industrial poison.

I happened to be in Hyde Park when some thousand of building workers were marching in protest to the offices of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. Their mood was grim, even though there was a touch of mordant humor in the slogans on some of the banners . . . "Pay as You Urn" . . . "Hands off the Cuppa" . . . "Mine's With Sugar".

And their mood continues to be grim, even though most of their demands have been met. All the employers were really asking was that refreshment breaks, including the mid-day interval, should not exceed an hour a day. This would mean that when tea-time came, the men would take their tea from a mobile trolley instead of downing tools and going to the canteen.

This suggestion aroused violent hostility. The modern British workman — to put it very mildly indeed — does not believe in doing more than he is paid for, and wherever possible he believes in doing a good deal less. In some factories those tea-breaks, which lasted nominally for ten minutes, were often extended to half an hour, and even more, if the foreman had Communist leanings.

For once in a way, the strikers have a very large amount of public sympathy, because tea — in Britain — is not just tea. Not merely an agreeable stimulant, which soothes the nerves while it tans the stomach. There is . . . how shall I say it? . . . a *mystique* about the Britisher's cup of tea.

It exudes a vast, hazy steam of sentimental associations. Tea from a thermos in the trenches — tea from a trolley in the blitz. You cannot escape from tea — even in the theatre.

By which I do not mean that at matinées the attendants look deeply pained if you tell them that you have

no desire to take tea in the interval. I mean that in any working class play the cue line for the action . . . whether the heroine is having a baby or going through the preliminary processes by which babies are produced . . . the cue line is "the kettle's on."

Well, the industrial kettle is certainly "on" in modern Britain, and all the evidence points to another cycle of strikes. The transport workers are threatening — and the teachers — and the miners — and the dockers — and all the immense complex of labor in the motor industry.

Even commercial television, which has proved the biggest money spinner in Britain's industrial history, is beginning to feel the pinch. If the latest demands of Equity are met — Equity being the actor's trade union — the companies will find themselves obliged to pay up to £60 for the services of any extra who comes on for five seconds in order to say "M'lord, the carriage waits." Or perhaps, in the present context, I should have written "M'lady, tea is served."

Meanwhile, Selwyn Lloyd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, continues — in the face of the steaming kettle — to proclaim the policy of the "wage freeze". He will need a miracle, indeed a whole series of miracles, if he is to

succeed. For the whole climate of Britain is inflationary. As inflationary as a pot of tea that is being constantly diluted by fresh doses of hot water.

I have no qualifications for a financial correspondent; everything I have ever bought has gone down — including my shares in the Royal Bank of Canada — and everything I have ever sold has gone up — including my shares in the Bank of Montreal. But as an observer of the human comedy it does strike me as faintly significant that on the British stock market everything that is soft is rising and everything that is hard is falling.

The shares of the gramophone companies, who make their money by purveying treacle to the teenagers, are rocketing. The shares of the shipping companies, who make their money by sturdier and possibly more worthy methods, are slumping. Up cosmetics, down steel. Up cinemas, down insurance.

Well, we shall see.

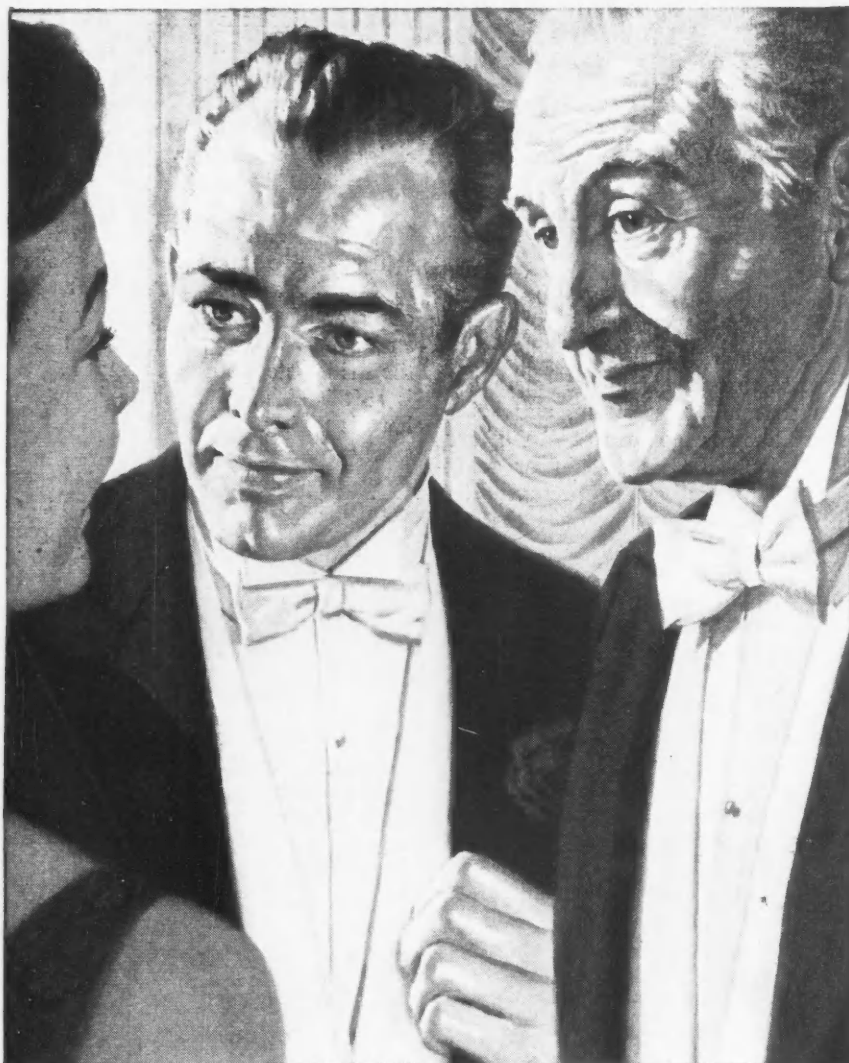
A new club has just opened in London with a loud fanfare of social and intellectual trumpets. It bears the ironical title of *The Establishment* . . . ironical because the promoters are the same young Cambridge men who leapt into fame with their revue *Beyond the Fringe*, which is acidly contemptuous of every form of established authority.

As far as one can judge from the uproarious première *The Establishment* will carry on where *Beyond the Fringe* left off. It is to be hoped that the young authors of the nightly cabaret will have their scripts read by a competent expert in the law of libel.

*The Establishment* is something quite new to London. (In Paris, of course, the combination of night club and viciously witty social satire is a familiar formula.) And since it reflects with photographic perfection the face of modern British



More labor trouble in offing: Auto workers stage march behind pipers.



*Thoughtful hosts offer their guests  
a choice of the world's greatest whiskies*

## CANADIAN - SCOTCH - BOURBON

A thoughtful host will always provide for the personal whisky preference of each of his guests. That's why it's wise to have on hand a selection of the world's greatest whiskies—Scotch, Canadian and Bourbon.



In choosing a bourbon you will do well to select the finest—Old Grand-Dad. Your guests will find Old Grand-Dad as light and mild as the best whiskies of Canada and Scotland.

Be known as a thoughtful host. Offer your guests their choice of a fine Scotch, a fine Canadian and Old Grand-Dad.

# Old Grand-Dad

L-12

A premier product distilled and bottled by National Distillers Products Co., New York, U.S.A.



youth — or at least, a large section of it — we might spare a moment to listen to the views of one of its leading spirits, Jonathan Miller, who is in his early twenties.

These can be summed up by his comments on an episode which we have been taught to regard as among the most glorious in our military history — the Charge of the Light Brigade. In countless schools, for the past 50 years, children have stood up and piped the Tennysonian tribute . . . "Into the jaws of death, rode the six hundred." It is a poem which had played some part in moulding the national character.

*"Theirs not to reason why  
Theirs but to do and die."*

To which Miller retorts . . . "Bloody fools. Such blinkered loyalty deserves a rain of scorching contempt. I hope that when *The Establishment* opens its doors the cry of Bloody Fools will ring loud and clear down the courtly reaches of Whitehall."

So much for the *Charge of the Light Brigade*. It is fairly safe to assume that Miller will find most of the high spots of our history equally contemptible, from the rout of the Spanish Armada to the Battle of Britain. Well — it is a point of view.

The odd thing is that it seems to be shared not only by the young intelligentsia but by the smart socialites who, one would have thought, were the very pillars of the "establishment" itself. He has publicly deplored the fact that so many of the applications for membership of the club bear the Mayfair postmark. And that so many sleek Bentleys roll up to his revue, night after night.

I can sympathise with him. It must be most irritating to spend so much energy sharpening one's arrows against the ladies of Mayfair, only to find them baring their bosoms and screaming for more. Not the first time, I am compelled to observe, that we are a very unpredictable people.

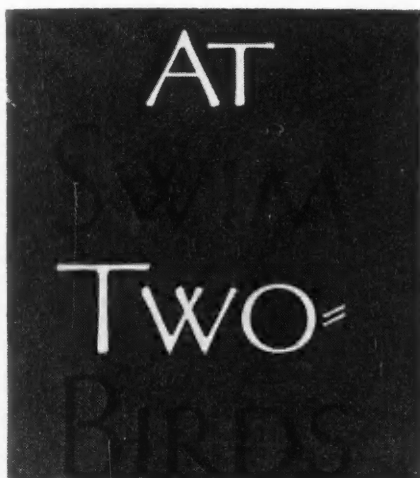


*Time out for a suppa that cheers!*

SATURDAY NIGHT

## Books

by Kildare Dobbs



Jacket Design

"THE MODERN NOVEL should be largely a work of reference. Most authors spend their time saying what has been said before—usually said much better. A wealth of references to existing works would acquaint the reader instantaneously with the nature of each character, would obviate tiresome explanations and would effectively prevent mountebanks, upstarts, thimble-riggers and persons of inferior education from an understanding of contemporary literature."

The novel in which this interesting suggestion is hazarded was first published in 1939 and quickly went out of print. Of its author, a Dublin civil servant who was at the time, and is still, a regular columnist in *The Irish Times*, James Joyce said, almost with awe, "That's a real writer, with the true comic spirit." Another enthusiastic cheerleader for the book was Graham Greene, who compared it to *Tristram Shandy* and *Ulysses*.

Meanwhile it became the cherished possession of those readers who had been lucky enough to secure a copy. *At Swim-Two-Birds* by Flann O'Brien seemed to me then — and seems to me now that I am 20 years older — one of the funniest books to have come out of Ireland.

My own copy was stolen from me years ago so that its reissue by MacGibbon & Kee of London is an occasion I would love dearly to pledge in cool black porter (Guinness or Beamish, no matter which) if only I could get my hands on a pint of it. And if

## A Dublin Wit

only I were not a year late — the new edition is dated 1960. But such bliss is not for the sea-divided Gael; cold black print must suffice.

I am not going to attempt to explain the title — it's bad enough to have to try to explain about the author. Flann O'Brien isn't his real name. He is best known as Myles na gCopaleen, author of *Cruiskeen Lawn* (or "the little jugful") in the newspaper whose pages he graces, and sometimes disgraces. (He is fired from time to time for insulting his readers.)

Myles has ridiculed Alex Comfort and others who have praised him as the last survivor of Dada. (I decline to insult my own readers by glossing "Dada".) Brian Nolan, which is the real name — if names can be said to be real — of Myles na gCopaleen and Flann O'Brien, is much amused that he has been taken up with considerable solemnity by the American Ph.D. industry.

At the centre of American solemnity you can often find a Canadian — in this case that indefatigable explicator of Eliot and Pound and Joyce, Hugh Kenner, late of the University of Toronto, a scholarly critic held in justly high esteem for his unsurpassed talent for making what is clear, obscure; and what is dark, darker yet.

Yet on *At Swim-Two-Birds* Professor Kenner is for once enlightening. He points out that O'Brien is preoccupied with the book as such; and relates him to an Irish tradition which, he says, goes back to Swift. As a matter of fact the tradition goes back farther than that. Before considering that point, however, which may be obvious from my opening quotation, I'd like to return to the novel itself.

The narrator is a student at National University in Dublin (like Joyce's Stephen Dedalus) who is writing a novel about a novelist called Trellis who is himself writing a novel about a group

of characters who so resent his treatment of them that they rebel by writing a novel about *him*.

Within this nest of Chinese boxes is contained a literary *tour de force* of extraordinary vigor and comic inventiveness. As Graham Greene pointed out, all the literary traditions of Ireland are presented at once: Gaelic mythology in the fantastic parodies of the Finn MacCool canon, trashy adventure novels, civil service prose, working class poetry, slick magazine fiction (there are a number of synopses "for the benefit of new readers" scattered through the story), Joycean nightmare and dialogue.

Much that Joyce does in a comic way O'Brien can do better. Joyce didn't know enough to do all he wanted. For example, his knowledge of Gaelic mythology was second-hand. Among his books left after his death Gaelic reference works made a very poor showing — Dinneen's *Irish-English Dictionary* and not much else.

O'Brien flays the movement to restore the Irish language with the devastating effectiveness of a writer who is himself the author of a Gaelic classic, *An Béal Bocht*. And the conversation of O'Brien's Dubliners is much funnier and far more convincing than, say, that of Joyce's Citizen. I can't resist quoting one of my favorite passages. A group of working-class Dubliners is discussing the character of the Roman emperor Nero:

"When the city of Rome, continued Furriskey, the holy city and the centre and heart of the Catholic world was a mass of flames, with people roasting there in the streets by the God Almighty dozen, here is my man as cool as you please in his palace with his fiddle at his jaw. There were people there . . . roasting . . . alive . . . not a dozen yards from his door, men, women and children getting the worst death of the bloody lot, Holy God can you imagine it!



## TWO NOBLE WAYS

to  
finish  
dinner  
with a  
flourish

La Grande Liqueur Française

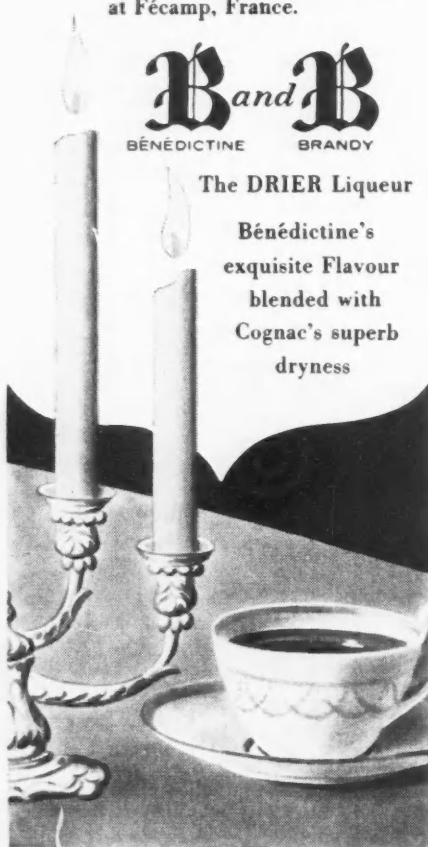
# Bénédictine

The after-dinner liqueur  
made for over 400 years  
at Fécamp, France.

**B and B**  
BÉNÉDICTINE BRANDY

The DRIER Liqueur

Bénédictine's  
exquisite Flavour  
blended with  
Cognac's superb  
dryness



"The like of him would have no principles, of course, said Mrs. Furriskey."

No principles! The crashing obviousness of the lady's comment is cruelly life-like.

To return to my point about the tradition in which O'Brien, like Joyce, is writing. The fascination with the bookiness of books is an Irish habit that goes back a lot farther than Swift. Joyce with his rather narrow education could not have been so well aware of it as O'Brien. The wandering scholars of the middle ages were notorious parodists, and parody is above all a bookish pastime.

Before the invention of printing, books were held in almost magical reverence, nowhere more than in Ireland. It's no accident that the most glorious illuminated codex of the middle ages — the *Book of Kells* — survived in a country where the mere reading of a book was believed to confer spiritual virtue.

And, obviously, if books were powerful for good, they were also dangerous in the wrong hands. This tradition, too, has survived. Ireland has the most rigorous censorship in the Western world.

None of this is meant to suggest that *At Swim-Two-Birds* is in any way a formidable or — to an imaginative reader — a difficult book. It's sheer entertainment all the way, from its three (or perhaps four) beginnings to its ending in these words: "Well-known, alas, is the case of the poor German who was very fond of three and who made of each aspect of his life a thing of triads. He went home one evening and drank three cups of tea with three lumps of sugar in each cup, cut his jugular with a razor three times and scrawled with a dying hand on a picture of his wife good-bye, good-bye, good-bye."

After which it seems pointless for a reviewer to add anything more than his own good-bye, except perhaps a single cheerful fragment of news. The word from O'Brien's (or Nolan's) London publisher is that after twenty years a new novel by him is in active preparation. I, for one, can hardly wait to read it.

**At Swim-Two-Birds**, by Flann O'Brien  
*Ambassador* — \$4.25.

### Housewives' Choice

IF CANADIAN PUBLISHERS should choose to employ the techniques of market research, they will probably discover that the middle-aged in spirit prefer emotional fables in which the virtuous remain steadfast through all kinds of tribulation and the bad repent in the

Christmas  
is 16 Golden  
Days at  
Boca Raton

Beginning December 17th for 16 glorious sun-filled days, it's Christmas at Boca Raton. *Every day's* a holiday!



AT BOCA, the nights are bubbly as champagne. Fabulous floor shows in the Patio Royale, late dancing in the Polo Lounge.



AT BOCA, sport is king. Golf, skeet, tennis, archery, and deep sea fishing in the Gulf Stream.



AT BOCA, the ocean is magnificent. Cabanas and mile-long beach, two pools, and supervised activities for the children.

Christmas is a family celebration at Boca. Write for special Holiday House Party rates, full American Plan, to R. C. Leggett, or see your travel agent

## Boca Raton

HOTEL AND CLUB

BOCA RATON, FLORIDA



An Arvida Hotel, a subsidiary of Arvida Corporation  
National Representative: ROBERT F. WARNER, INC.  
New York • Chicago • Washington • Boston • Toronto

SATURDAY NIGHT

end. However such an enquiry would only formally confirm the existence of a market to which several authors are already directing their efforts.

Will R. Bird's *Despite the Distance* is a perfect example of the genre. It is the third part of a trilogy during the first two books of which Tristram Crabtree, one of a family which emigrated from Yorkshire to Nova Scotia, has been the villain.

After being jilted in Carolina by a girl whom he tries to marry bigamously, he is persuaded by an alcoholic parson to reform. However the sins he committed in the first two volumes were of such enormity that he has a hard job persuading his neighbors and relations in Nova Scotia of the sincerity of his repentance.

The most that can be said about this animated schmalz is that it will probably satisfy those for whom it is intended. R.T.C.W.

**Despite The Distance**, by Will R. Bird — Ryerson — \$4.95.

### The Early Air

NEVIL SHUTE was above all a consummate story teller. Except for his futuristic *In The Wet*, his books contained no message but were simple and often compelling tales about the things he knew best — the early days of aviation in England, the Second World War and latterly, Australia.

Published posthumously, *Stephen Morris* is composed of two early fragments both about the pioneering days of civil aviation but otherwise connected only by the fact that Stephen Morris appears in both of them. The first deals with his struggle to obtain a good enough job in aviation to enable him to marry.

In the years after the First World War when it was still by no means certain that air travel in any form would be a commercial proposition, this was not an easy task. The second is about an attempt to set up the first partial air mail service across the Atlantic by catapulting a plane from a freighter in mid-ocean.

In spite of the efforts of the editors there are inconsistencies between the two halves of the book and inevitably it reads like two separate short stories. However what is remarkable is that there is none of the immaturity one might have expected to find in early, unpublished fragments. It is written with the same competent professionalism which marked all his later novels and this may well be enough for the many Nevil Shute devotees. R.T.C.W.

**Stephen Morris**, by Nevil Shute — McLeod — \$4.50.

NOVEMBER 11th 1961



*In Toronto the Park Plaza...of course!*

Enjoy elegance without extravagance in the Plaza's fine Dining Rooms, Restaurants, Cocktail Lounges and the Roof Bar. 500 luxurious outside rooms, each with private bath. Singles from \$10...Doubles from \$12.

### The Park Plaza Hotel

BLOOR ST. AND AVENUE RD., TORONTO

For reservations telephone 924-5471,  
or see your travel agent.

PA-81



**"The first sip  
tells the difference!"**



## Chess

by D. M. LeDain

IN THE EUROPEAN Cup team tourney at Oberhausen, W. Germany, the USSR team, led by world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, M. Tal, P. Keres, etc. placed first with 74½-25½ points, ahead of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Spain. Teams fielded ten with two reserves, in a double round-robin contest. The queen sacrifice in the following earned one of the brilliancy prizes.

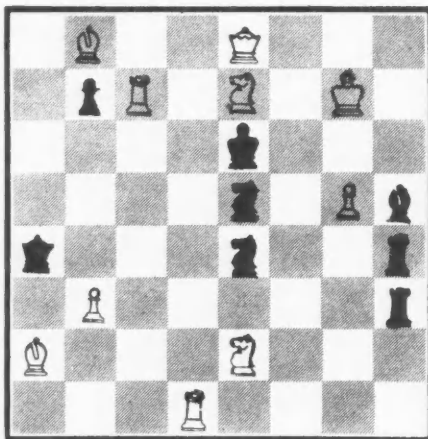
White: J. Trapl (Czech.), Black: E. Perez ((Spain).

1.P-K4, P-QB3; 2.P-Q4, P-Q4; 3.Kt-QB3, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-Q2; 5.B-QB4, P-K3; 6.Q-K2, KKt-B3; 7.Kt-Kt5, Kt-Kt3; 8.B-Kt3, P-KR3; 9.Kt(5)-B3, P-B4; 10. PxP, BxP; 11.B-Q2, Casiles; 12.Kt-K5, Kt(Kt3)-Q4; 13.KKt-B3, P-QKt3; 14.Castles(Q), Q-B2; 15.P-KKt4, P-QR4; 16.P-Kt5, PxP; 17. BxKtP, P-R5; 18.BxQKt, KtxB; 19.KR-Kt1, P-R6; 20.RxKt!, PxPch; 21.K-Kt1,

Q-R2; 22.Q-B4, PxR; 23. B-B6!, PxQ (if P-Kt3; 24.QxP, B-K3; 25.QxQB!, PxQ; 26.RxPch leads to mate); 24.RxPch, K-R1; 25.R-Kt5 d.ch., Resigns.

**Solution of Problem No. 282** (Mach), Key, 1.R-KB5.

**Problem No. 283** by A. Mari. White mates in two moves. (10 + 8)



## Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"YOU'RE BEING a long time on your homework," said Tom, looking down over the boy's shoulder. "That's if it really is work you're doing."

"Sort of, Dad," replied Paul. "I've figured out this funny triangle with no fractions in its sides. The area is divisible by seven, and that's with no fractions either."

Tom peered at the paper. "What's odd about it? Just a big triangle with all the sides equal."

"They aren't," Paul protested. "The sides must be three successive whole numbers. These are thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen inches, and that makes the area eighty-four square inches."

"Exactly divisible by seven," Tom nodded. "But I guess there are plenty of other triangles that would meet the same conditions. In inches, I mean."

Plenty? Well, yes. So what would be the area of the next larger such triangle? (165)

Answer on Page 60.

## Are You Ready? Go!

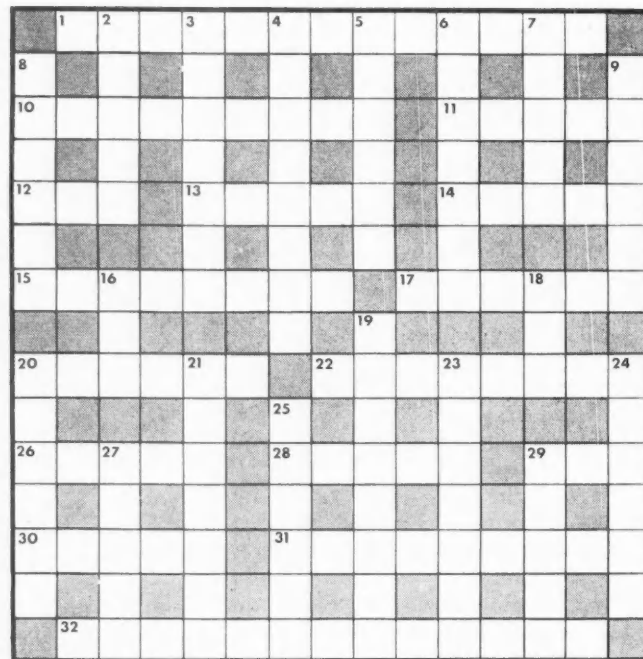
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

### ACROSS

- 1 News has got out whales are about here. (3, 5, 5)
- 10, 18 The case will be closed next morning, no doubt. (9, 3)
- 11 If you get a part of this, you'll get the whole. (5)
- 12 My! She has a head on her! (3)
- 13 Very similar to the final appearance of Eisenhower. (5)
- 14 Even a backward fool should get this. (5)
- 15 Where to get money at bargain prices? (4, 4)
- 17 If large enough might hold a frisky beast and fifty besides (6)
- 20 No doubt one was used to make what was "set before the King". (6)
- 22 Wise men make the most of these to adorn their women. (8)
- 26 Color one will get from sitting on those piazzas in Italy. (5)
- 28 No gay sensation! (5)
- 29 Though not from the frying-pan, it certainly went into the fire. (3)
- 30 Do you get the point of Whitman's sea poem? (5)
- 31 You can bet on this operating in season. (4, 5)
- 32 Does he undertake to build underwater craft? (3-10)

### DOWN

- 2 Ever yours, but not ours. (5)
- 3 This child is brave and bonny, and good and gay. (7)
- 4 Ugly in an awkward manner. (8)
- 5 Responsible for rapid growth of vice? (6)
- 6 The first man to be a worker — a hard one? (7)
- 7 Turn an ear to her poetry. (5)
- 8 The Law of Moses appears to be made up of bits and pieces. (6)
- 9 Not quite itself? Pretty close! (6)
- 16 A bag to carry back the head of 15? (3)
- 18 See 10
- 19 Even without the motor it will get you there, in England. (5, 3)
- 20 Tennessee Williams' streetcar turned around where we live. (6)
- 21 Plasticine is, and remains so, unlike the modern variety. (7)
- 23 One might call this a bloody pencil after using it. (7)
- 24 Marcel Marceau does, but never in his act. (6)
- 25 The one thing we can be sure our forefathers were not. (6)
- 27 French soldier who started an uprising about oil? (5)
- 29 I'd a house, but found it useless in this state. (5)



### Solution to last puzzle

- |               |              |                   |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS        | 29 Impasto   | 7 Alarm bell      |
| 1 Manicured   | 30 Amnesia   | 8 Tone deaf       |
| 6 Blast       | 31 See 28    | 13 Only           |
| 9 Drilled     | 32 Heartless | 15 Coffee pot     |
| 10 Contain    |              | 16 Noun           |
| 11 Mushroom   |              | 18 Creative       |
| 12 Filmed     | DOWN         | 19 Bassinet       |
| 14 Screening  | 1 Madame     | 22 Wilson         |
| 17 Mesa       | 2 Nails      | 23 Groans         |
| 20 Raft       | 3 Calories   | 26 Riata          |
| 21 Duty calls | 4 Rodeo      | 27 Aisle          |
| 24 Acetic     | 5 Dice       | 28, 31 Moth-eaten |
| 25 Fresh air  | 6 Bandit     | (532)             |



## Want It



## Christmas Saturday Night

Advertisement from December 4th Issue of Saturday Night, 1897.

**in 1897**

**and it's still wanted**

**in 1961**

# Saturday Night

For many years, Saturday Night has been considered the perfect Christmas gift. In 1897, Toronto's affluent society sent "Christmas Saturday Night" to their friends everywhere. The issue cost 50c and came in a tube ready for shipping.

Now, 65 years later, it costs little more to send Saturday Night for a whole year! One gift, just \$4.00; Two gifts . . . \$6.50; Three gifts . . . \$8.00; Four gifts . . . \$10.00. Additional gifts just \$2.50 each. Fill in the form below and we'll bill you next year. What was said in 1897 still holds true, not only is it a worthwhile gift for friends and relatives, but it is "a fine number to send abroad to absent friends" and certainly "to people who misunderstand Canada". Saturday Night . . . Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs . . . upholding a tradition of responsible and respected journalism . . . as good a buy, today, as it was in 1897, when "they all wanted it".

**SEND THIS COUPON TO SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.**

☐ My remittance for \$ ..... is enclosed    ☐ Send Gift Announcement Cards to me

☐ Please bill me next year                                ☐ Send Cards to my friends

signed .....

MY NAME IS .....

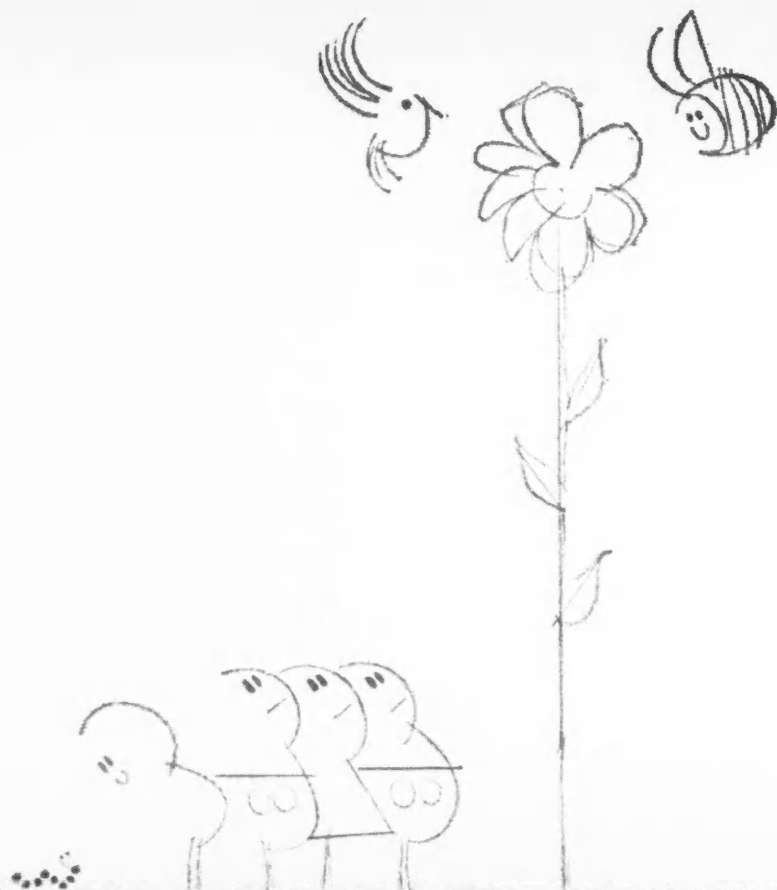
MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN ..... PROV. ....

☐ Include my own subscription with this order

Name	Address	City	Prov.

Gift rates above apply to Canada only. For gifts to Great Britain, Commonwealth Countries and U.S.A., add \$1.00 for each gift; For all other countries add \$2.00



## ADULT ENTERTAINMENT (ABOUT THE BIRDS, THE BEES AND THE FLOWERS)

By the time our four small kids explained this story to us, we figured there was more to the bees and flowers than meets the eye. There is. ☉ Away back "when," flowers got on to the modern idea of pre-conditioned reflexes. They competed for the attention of the bees by the use of bright colours. These bright colours stimulated the bees' sense of taste. ☉ "And so you have a baby brother?" you ask. No, that is not the point at all. The point is, **COLOUR IS THE UNIVERSAL STIMULANT TO TASTE.** For this reason, magazine advertising with its truer, more lifelike colours, sells the **TASTE APPEAL** of food products as nothing else can. ☉ When you choose an advertising medium, it is important to remember that taste is not pre-conditioned to sound. Nor to black-and-white, whether moving or still. The most successful advertisers don't buck natural motivation—they seek to work with it. For this reason, colourful magazine advertising is the backbone of food promotion. ☉ And more than ever today. For the package-goods marketing men know that customers must be pre-conditioned before they face the shelves of the self-serve stores. They know, too, that nothing can create the motivating image of taste and appetite so quickly, so surely and permanently as colourful magazine advertising. Magazine Advertising Bureau, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

## MAGAZINES *MOVE* MERCHANDISE

Canadian Homes • Chatelaine • Châtelaine—La Revue Moderne • Health Magazine • La Revue Populaire  
Le Samedi • Liberty • Maclean's Magazine • Le Magazine Maclean • Saturday Night • Western Homes & Living

# Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

## Some Downbeat Reflections

"YOU'LL WONDER HOW you ever lived without it," said the salesman who sold us our first television set. So we took it home and set it up in the living-room and after a short interlude of dazed experimentation, decided that we could live without it very satisfactorily about 95 per cent of the time. Very little has happened since to alter the original estimate.

Meanwhile, television works on and on, pausing only to snatch a few winks of sleep between the late, late show and the educational classes which open briskly at 6 a.m. Never in the history of human affairs have so many people been so tirelessly entertained by so many other people, and never has so much entertainment produced such a weight of mass inertia.

These rather glum observations are the result of a partial survey of some of the new entertainment features scheduled for 1961-62. The list includes Walt Disney's *Wonderful World of Color*, the new *Dick Powell Hour*, *87th Precinct*, *Dr. Kildare*, *Father of the Bride*, *Hazel*, *Window on Main Street*, and *Car 54, Where are You?*

The first half of Disney's *Wonderful World of Color* was little more than a commercial for color television. For owners of old-fashioned black-and-white sets it had exactly the interest of a picture postcard inscribed "Wish you were here". The second half, "Math-magic", an attempt to present mathematics in popular form, revealed the

familiar and rather disconcerting Disney approach to abstraction.

Fortunately it wasn't as fully exploited here as in *Fantasia*; or maybe the serene inviolability of mathematics stands up better than music to the Disney treatment. The series, incidentally, introduced a new character, Professor Ludwig von Drake, an uncle of Donald Duck. Once Professor Drake gets his web-foot in the door of arts and letters, almost anything can happen in the Disney world.

For a change of pace there were the new *Dick Powell Hour*, and *87th*



"Car 54": Keystone tradition upheld.

*Precinct*, both entries in the action-and-violence category, and both faithful stereotypes.

*87th Precinct*, a husband-and-wife detective series, introduces a rather desperate note of novelty by making the wife a deaf-mute; and while Gena Rowland, who plays the role is a beautiful girl and a lively pantomimist, her performance provided a distraction which mystery addicts, great lovers of uninterrupted action, aren't likely to tolerate indefinitely. Miss Rowland had better find her tongue if this series is to survive.

*Hazel*, introduced by Shirley Booth, is the housekeeper-heroine of the familiar comic-strip. Not even comic-strip re-creating can wholly obscure Miss Booth's warm comedy talent, but it is largely wasted here, and the series itself seemed oddly anachronistic. The funny domestic, once the sturdy prop



Shirley Booth: New life for "Hazel".

of situation-comedy, found herself another situation more than 20 years ago, and can no longer be depended on for laughs.

This brings us to *Father of the Bride*, a series based on the once popular movie starring Spencer Tracy and Elizabeth Taylor. The material here has been considerably broadened and flattened in the transfer to the living-room screen—necessarily perhaps, since it must now be made to spread over a whole series.

However, this, and *Dr. Kildare* are two lines which we can expect to see extended into infinity. They have the same loose, but recognizable, relationship to actuality, the same sharp documentation of detail, the same fond blurring of characterization. If *Dr. Kildare* has a slight edge on *Father of the Bride* it is because hospitalization, and particularly diagnosis in which *Dr. Kildare* as always abounds, is always more interesting than domesticity.

However, domesticity still provides a reliable formula, and if Robert Young knows what is good for him he will abandon *Window on Main Street* and hurry right back to *Father Knows Best*. Or else go into medicine. In his new series he is cast as a widowed writer who goes back to his hometown in search of source-material.

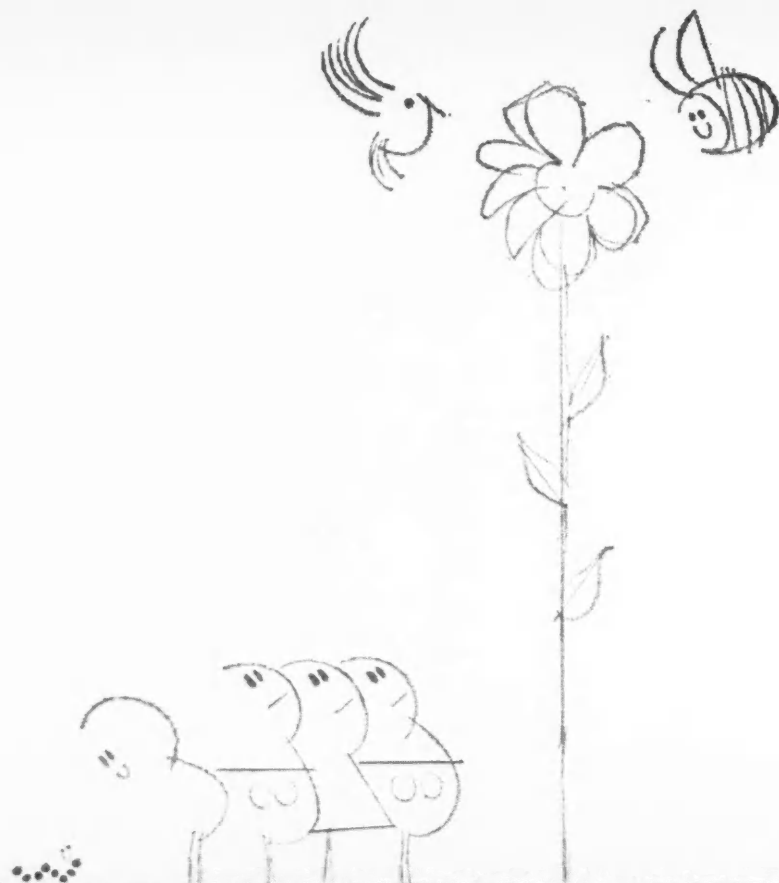
This was an initial mistake since writers as screen heroes are traditionally a dull lot. Their struggles take place exclusively in their heads, and the samples of their work rarely inspire confidence.

To end this rather dismal listing on a note of hope, there is *Car 54, Where Are You?*, a series which follows the misadventures of a sentimental pair of New York prowler-cops (Joe E. Ross and Fred Gwynne.) The funny policeman has been reliable comedy material ever since the days of the Keystone cops, and the Rover Boys depicted here do everything possible to uphold an honorable tradition.



Raymond Massey in "Dr. Kildare".





## ADULT ENTERTAINMENT (ABOUT THE BIRDS, THE BEES AND THE FLOWERS)

By the time our four small kids explained this story to us, we figured there was more to the bees and flowers than meets the eye. There is. ☼ Away back "when," flowers got on to the modern idea of pre-conditioned reflexes. They competed for the attention of the bees by the use of bright colours. These bright colours stimulated the bees' sense of taste. ☼ "And so you have a baby brother?" you ask. No, that is not the point at all. The point is, **COLOUR IS THE UNIVERSAL STIMULANT TO TASTE.** For this reason, magazine advertising with its truer, more lifelike colours, sells the **TASTE APPEAL** of food products as nothing else can. ☼ When you choose an advertising medium, it is important to remember that taste is not pre-conditioned to sound. Nor to black-and-white, whether moving or still. The most successful advertisers don't buck natural motivation—they seek to work with it. For this reason, colourful magazine advertising is the backbone of food promotion. ☼ And more than ever today. For the package-goods marketing men know that customers must be pre-conditioned before they face the shelves of the self-serve stores. They know, too, that nothing can create the motivating image of taste and appetite so quickly, so surely and permanently as colourful magazine advertising. Magazine Advertising Bureau, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

## MAGAZINES *MOVE* MERCHANDISE

Canadian Homes • Chatelaine • Châtelaine—La Revue Moderne • Health Magazine • La Revue Populaire  
Le Samedi • Liberty • Maclean's Magazine • Le Magazine Maclean • Saturday Night • Western Homes & Living

# Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

## Some Downbeat Reflections

"YOU'LL WONDER HOW you ever lived without it," said the salesman who sold us our first television set. So we took it home and set it up in the living-room and after a short interlude of dazed experimentation, decided that we could live without it very satisfactorily about 95 per cent of the time. Very little has happened since to alter the original estimate.

Meanwhile, television works on and on, pausing only to snatch a few winks of sleep between the late, late show and the educational classes which open briskly at 6 a.m. Never in the history of human affairs have so many people been so tirelessly entertained by so many other people, and never has so much entertainment produced such a weight of mass inertia.

These rather glum observations are the result of a partial survey of some of the new entertainment features scheduled for 1961-62. The list includes Walt Disney's *Wonderful World of Color*, the new *Dick Powell Hour*, *87th Precinct*, *Dr. Kildare*, *Father of the Bride*, *Hazel*, *Window on Main Street*, and *Car 54, Where are You?*

The first half of Disney's *Wonderful World of Color* was little more than a commercial for color television. For owners of old-fashioned black-and-white sets it had exactly the interest of a picture postcard inscribed "Wish you were here". The second half, "Math-magic", an attempt to present mathematics in popular form, revealed the

familiar and rather disconcerting Disney approach to abstraction.

Fortunately it wasn't as fully exploited here as in *Fantasia*; or maybe the serene inviolability of mathematics stands up better than music to the Disney treatment. The series, incidentally, introduced a new character, Professor Ludwig von Drake, an uncle of Donald Duck. Once Professor Drake gets his web-foot in the door of arts and letters, almost anything can happen in the Disney world.

For a change of pace there were the new *Dick Powell Hour*, and *87th*



"Car 54": Keystone tradition upheld.

*Precinct*, both entries in the action-and-violence category, and both faithful stereotypes.

*87th Precinct*, a husband-and-wife detective series, introduces a rather desperate note of novelty by making the wife a deaf-mute; and while Gena Rowland, who plays the role is a beautiful girl and a lively pantomimist, her performance provided a distraction which mystery addicts, great lovers of uninterrupted action, aren't likely to tolerate indefinitely. Miss Rowland had better find her tongue if this series is to survive.

*Hazel*, introduced by Shirley Booth, is the housekeeper-heroine of the familiar comic-strip. Not even comic-strip re-creating can wholly obscure Miss Booth's warm comedy talent, but it is largely wasted here, and the series itself seemed oddly anachronistic. The funny domestic, once the sturdy prop



Raymond Massey in "Dr. Kildare".



Shirley Booth: New life for "Hazel".

of situation-comedy, found herself another situation more than 20 years ago, and can no longer be depended on for laughs.

This brings us to *Father of the Bride*, a series based on the once popular movie starring Spencer Tracy and Elizabeth Taylor. The material here has been considerably broadened and flattened in the transfer to the living-room screen—necessarily perhaps, since it must now be made to spread over a whole series.

However, this, and *Dr. Kildare* are two lines which we can expect to see extended into infinity. They have the same loose, but recognizable, relationship to actuality, the same sharp documentation of detail, the same fond blurring of characterization. If *Dr. Kildare* has a slight edge on *Father of the Bride* it is because hospitalization, and particularly diagnosis in which *Dr. Kildare* as always abounds, is always more interesting than domesticity.

However, domesticity still provides a reliable formula, and if Robert Young knows what is good for him he will abandon *Window on Main Street* and hurry right back to *Father Knows Best*. Or else go into medicine. In his new series he is cast as a widowed writer who goes back to his hometown in search of source-material.

This was an initial mistake since writers as screen heroes are traditionally a dull lot. Their struggles take place exclusively in their heads, and the samples of their work rarely inspire confidence.

To end this rather dismal listing on a note of hope, there is *Car 54, Where Are You?*, a series which follows the misadventures of a sentimental pair of New York prowl-car cops (Joe E. Ross and Fred Gwynne.) The funny policeman has been reliable comedy material ever since the days of the Keystone cops, and the Rover Boys depicted here do everything possible to uphold an honorable tradition.

# THE CURTAIN GOES UP

NOV. 13  
ON  
**BYE BYE BIRDIE**

STARRING  
**GRETCHEN WYLER  
DICK PATTERSON  
KAY MEDFORD**  
DIRECTED AND CHOREOGRAPHED BY  
**GOWER CHAMPION**  
3 WEEKS NOV. 13 - DEC. 2

★ **COMING SOON** ★

Dec. 11-31 Carnival  
Jan. 3-13 New Faces of '62  
Jan. 15-27 La Plume de Ma Tante  
Feb. 6-17 No Strings



When Thinking  
of Entertainment  
Think of  
**O'KEEFE!**

FRONT & YONGE STREETS  
TORONTO EM: 3-6633

## Theatre

by David Gardner

### Canadian Players' Arctic "Lear"

OF ALL OF SHAKESPEARE'S plays, the setting — the geographic place of *King Lear*—is the most vague and ambiguous. Although there are the Lords of Cornwall, Kent and Gloucester, they remain in the play only as the names of people and not indications of locale.

In the text there is only one place name which is identifiable and that is the Dover cliffs which overlook the sea. In spirit the play is pagan, pre-Christian and gothic, existing as A. C. Bradley writes, in an ancient Britain "that we would never look for on an atlas".

Shakespeare's monumental tragedy has been designed in many periods and styles, Stonehenge, the Middle Ages, and Viking, to mention only a few. Contemporary productions have tended towards non-representational settings and undoubtedly the controversial London production of 1955 starring John Gielgud was the definitive extreme in this type of presentation.

Designed by the brilliant Japanese artist, Isamu Noguchi, the costumes and sets were treated as abstract sculpture. Lear's robe for instance was a stiffish screen of holes which grew symbolically larger as the old king was reduced from everything to nothing. Although the critics had a vindictive field day, describing the cloak as a "slab of swiss cheese", there were many who were strongly moved by its curious removal from reality.

Thus when I was searching for an approach to the Canadian Players production, which goes on tour across Canada this winter, I arrived at the concept of an Arctic Lear situated on top of the

world. In contemplating a primitive culture to suit a Canadian production, it was logical that one would eventually arrive at the Polar Eskimo, a culture which in certain isolated areas, is described even today as essentially stone age, despite the rapid, and to some unfortunate, inroads of the RCMP, the Hudson's Bay Company, the missionary and the art collector.

I do remember, though, the excitement with which I picked up the text to re-read it in the light of some Eskimo research. Of course the famous storm scene would now be a blizzard, the first October/November storm of the long winter which follows the two months of surprisingly temperate summer. It was rewarding to read that banishment from the community is the only known punishment amongst the Eskimo, but not so comforting to learn that 15 degrees below zero is considered by them a heat wave, warm enough to strip to the waist while riding a dog sled.

Still perhaps an audience would gain some new experience when the old king "fourscore and upwards", was cruelly thrown out for his monumental battle against monumental odds. Innumerable words and phrases, which had slipped by before, began to leap out from the pages of the play; "winter's not gone yet, if the wild geese fly that way", "an thou canst not smile as the wind sits, thou'lt catch cold shortly", and "Tom's a cold".

Indeed, Shakespeare's consistent references to the natural world of mice and deer, fish, dogs, wolfish visages, baited bears, and pelican daughters were staggering. The themes of shelter, ex-



"Winter's not gone yet, if the wild geese fly that way".



asure and animation would obviously be well served by an Arctic concept.

But what about the people themselves? One had heard of wife-borrowing and suicide, and even cannibalism, symptoms of a simple people who exist by hunting and a morality based on practicality and superstition. However, the Eskimo is a happy and contented person, not basically violent, avaricious or military-minded, and here the evil nature of *King Lear* would be badly served.

But then again perhaps the Eskimo personality was unfamiliar enough to allow a legendary distance and an imaginary kingdom of Shakespeare's making (they have no government of even a tribal nature), and Herbert Whittaker, our designer, put himself into the framework of a band of Eskimos preparing a production of Shakespeare's play from their own point of view, and using the objects and way of life they knew around them.

Swords became spears and harpoons, and daggers could be made of walrus tusk. Costumes were to be based on authentic clothing designs, and made of fur and simulated hides, bold bulky and barbaric. William Hutt as Lear the god-king would wear a nimbus of fur.

The set itself would not be made of the usual flats, steps and rostrums, but sloping ramps (have iceberg will travel), placed before a cold and panoramic backcloth of horizontal lines diminishing to infinity; the whole to be dominated by a white Eskimo sun borrowed from a print design.

Interior scenes would be suggested by a screen of animal skins which could fall together to make a "wigwam", the Eskimo's home when there is no snow with which to build an igloo. We hoped for a visual effect as basic and dynamic as the Eskimo figurines.

Some problems remained but they were solved. The neighboring realm of France became in our minds French Canada, and the flight to Dover became a flight to the sea.

However, what to do about the Fool? How were we to encompass the court jester of the middle ages into our Arctic kingdom? Whittaker solved it by relying on the essential nature of Shakespeare's immortal character, that of a fondled and favorite pet. Our fool is part seal, part penguin and part wise, old owl, and his renaissance songs have been transposed into Eskimo idiom.

As I write this, we are in the middle of rehearsals and the moment when turtle-neck sweaters and blue jeans will be transformed into "furred gowns" has not yet arrived. Whether our attempt to find an original springboard for the written flight of Shakespeare's imagination will succeed or not, remains to be seen by us as well as you.

**Sold as a premium Scotch elsewhere in the world—on sale in Canada at normal prices\*** *BEST FLAVOUR, BEST VALUE, BEST SCOTCH*

*British West Indies*

*Egypt*

*Lebanon*

*Sweden*

*Venezuela*



\*For some unknown reason, 31 years ago, Grand Macnish was listed in North America at a popular price. Elsewhere it was sold and is still sold, at a premium price. In Canada, therefore, it is one of the great Scotch Whiskies, and one of the greatest values obtainable.



**Take tee and sea**  
at the magnificent **NEW**  
**RUNAWAY BAY**  
HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB

the resort hotel in Jamaica with its  
own 18-hole championship golf course

**opens**  
**December 15**  
**1961**

NOW you can enjoy golfing within a few yards of your luxurious accommodations on this enchanted isle. Your room faces the sea, and you step out onto wide powdery sand beach. For a change of splash, bathe in the Olympic size pool with adjoining snack bar. Star entertainment. Cuisine? Magnifique! Many other activities, including tennis.

Run away from the Doldrums. Come to Runaway Bay!

**Runaway BAY**

**HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB**  
Runaway Bay, Jamaica, W.I.

Represented by  
**ROBERT HEID ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
Executive Offices  
610 Fifth Ave.  
New York 20, N. Y.  
PLaza 7-2444

Branch Offices:  
Chicago, Ill. Harrison 7-9531  
Miami, Fla.  
Franklin 7-3575  
Hollywood, Calif. HOLlywood 6-2155

OTRonto, Ont., Canada  
WALnut 1-3161

See your Travel Agent.



*Although they would give added push to our economy, biggest unused asset is the university-trained married woman.*

### **Push Toward Prosperity:**

# **The Case for the Working Married Woman**

by Helen G. Moore

THE MOST ECONOMICALLY significant development in the Canadian labor force in recent years has been the rapid increase in the proportion of married women working for pay—roughly half of all working women. Today about 28 per cent of all Canadian women and girls 14 years of age and over are on a payroll. These 1,675,000 women and girls make up over one-quarter of the total labor force of 6.6 million persons.

Within the last ten years, the proportion of married women has jumped from 30 per cent to 47 per cent, with the most dramatic change in the increased employment of women from 45 to 64 years old; although the numbers in the 35 to 45 age group show that the trend is gaining momentum there also. An increasing proportion in the younger group no longer leave the labor force when they get married.

This is by no means an isolated phenomenon—they are away ahead of us in the United States.

At a recent seminar on Women at Work, held in Montreal, Byrna Ball, executive director of the U.S. National Manpower Council, pointed out that 40 per cent of the U.S. labor force are women, with 60 per cent of them married—and that Canada is in about the same position as the U.S. ten years ago.

What, then, are the economic effects of this sharp increase in the number of married women working?

You need not be an economist to know that spending creates more orders for retailers, which means more orders for wholesalers, manufacturers and

suppliers of the raw materials — and more jobs all along the line.

With unemployment of our total labor force still some 7 per cent (seasonally adjusted) the economy needs every push it can get.

Income is earned to be spent — either now or for later purchases, such as a house, a car, college for the children, a trip, your pension.

Many economists have said that what the Canadian economy needs to solve the unemployment situation is more spending—now—to step up the tempo of business activity.

Here is how married women working help to bring about prosperity. Married women work to make money to spend. The percentage of total income earned by women which would be spent now would be higher than income earned by a married man. The man, of course, must take a large chunk out for savings (house, life insurance, pension, etc.).

It is the woman who buys the refrigerator, the automatic washer and dryer, the automatic stove—the electrical servants which are considered essential in most modern homes, and which in turn help married women find time to work. Real estate people find that they have to sell the house to the wife, though the husband may sign the cheque.

From time to time one reads about someone's "concern" about the "high level of instalment buying". With more married women working there would be less need for long-term debt on consumer durables.

(Regularly published statistics on married women in the labor force only

go back to last September so that one cannot yet do a comparative study—and there are those who claim that standards move up as fast as incomes, or faster.)

Nonetheless the fact that the unemployment rate among married women is lower than any other segment of the labor force makes them a stabilizing influence in credit buying. Their peak rate was 3.7 per cent in January compared to 4.3 per cent for other working women, and 10.8 per cent for married men (February peak) and 21.3 per cent for single men.

There are, however, strong social and economic pressures against married women working.

The Canadian government, for example, will not allow as a deductible expense the cost of hiring a housekeeper to look after children while the mother is working. Certainly this is a "cost of earning income", the usual test for determining a deductible expense, and it is so recognized by the United States government.

With this cost to hurdle, fewer women with growing children can afford to work unless they have an in-law, a friend or neighbor to help, or wait until the eldest child is able to look after the home front. The fact that the big increase in married women working has occurred in the 45 to 64 age group indicates that they have waited for the children to be sufficiently grown up to leave before entering the labor market.

Rigid rules about the length of the working day have often been a barrier to married women who would prefer

FOR FACTS  
ABOUT

# Canada's Oil and Gas

ASK THE  
MAN WHO  
WORKS  
THERE



ROYAL BANK MANAGER (left) GETS FIRST HAND LOOK AT GAS STORAGE TANKS IN WESTERN CANADA

Over 300 "Royal" branches are strategically located throughout the oil and gas areas of Western Canada. Each Manager knows his own district intimately, can provide on-the-spot service and information — because he works there. The Bank's "Oil and Gas" department

in Calgary issues "Bulletins" from time to time dealing with many aspects of the industry. For a list of current bulletins and our oil and gas maps, write: The Royal Bank of Canada, Oil and Gas Department, 409 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

*We do not provide information on oil securities*

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

*Canada's Oil and Gas Bank*

BRANCHES IN CANADA, THE CARIBBEAN AND SOUTH AMERICA. OFFICES IN NEW YORK, LONDON AND PARIS





**HARRIS TWEED**  
Certification Mark  
Reg. in Canada

WHY IS HARRIS TWEED favoured the world over? Because it looks so well—in misty, muted shades or rugged tones. Because it lasts so well—behaves handsomely year in, year out. Only certified Harris Tweed bears the famous orb label. Look for it and be sure of the finest fabric—dyed, spun, woven and finished in the Outer Hebrides from pure Scottish wool.

At all leading stores

**Harris Tweed**

The Harris Tweed Certification Mark is owned and administered by The Harris Tweed Association, Limited, London, England

to work for less than the full eight-hour day. Here, economic forces are working in their favor.

Dr. Henry David, president of the New School of Social Research, New York, told the Women at Work seminar that a large U.S. firm which finally admitted married women last year, permitted them to choose their hours and has found the arrangement very satisfactory.

One of the most common complaints about married women working is that they take jobs away from men. Nonsense! How could firing married women who work in offices, or do part-time work in restaurants, hospitals, hotels, etc. help the unemployed semi-skilled male worker—the ones we are told need re-training, or the new entries to the labor force, the boys and girls out of high school!

When one looks at Canadian labor statistics one discovers a seemingly paradoxical situation. When times are good, married women withdraw from the labor force, and when times are bad, married women join the labor force. How come?

The paradox is resolved when we realize that the ones leaving are those whose jobs collapsed with the boom; those who are joining are those whose husbands have been laid off and they are trying to make whatever they can to help the depleted family income. The increase in male unemployment precedes the increase in female employment.

Thus the boom draws upon married women working to increase prosperity. During a recession the men have already lost their jobs before the increase in female employment which is again a push in the direction of prosperity.

How have married women, working for pay, helped in previous periods of prosperity? When we were fighting an all-out war, there was no nonsense about work being reserved for the few—men, married or single, and unmarried women sandwiched in between the ages of 20 and 65 years. This is the formula that led to prosperity then: the highest possible number of people working.

Why then have we lapsed into attitudes born of the great depression of the 1930s, attitudes which can lead but to greater depression! Much of the sharp criticism of married women working stems from an underlying assumption that jobs must be rationed. Instead what is required is an expansion, while at the same time increasing productivity.

Much of the backlog of consumer demand which fed the post-war boom was due to married women working



**LAING**

**JACK  
SHADBOLT**

**NEW  
PAINTINGS  
FROM  
GREECE  
AND  
FRANCE**

**NOV. 15-25**

Galleries:  
194 Bloor Street West,  
Toronto

**MAKES A GOOD MEAL  
MUCH  
BETTER**

Belongs  
on your  
table and  
in your  
cooking



**LEA &  
PERRINS**  
THE ORIGINAL  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE

6P

during the war and the savings accumulated thereby. Many couples bought homes on the strength of continuing double incomes. Why not? It makes good sense.

Instead of having to mortgage one's home for 40 years, and pay the interest over that long stretch, how much more economically sensible and psychologically satisfying for a couple by both working to get rid of it in, say, 20 years.

While we may have many lessons to teach the Eastern World on other scores, letting married women work to help toward prosperity is not one of them. True, we don't have to go that far, for the United States and the United Kingdom afford us excellent examples. But for the sake of reference let us see what is happening in an economic system which differs sharply from our own, that of Russia.

We find that among the medical practitioners (excluding dentists) 75 per cent are women, in the legal profession 32 per cent, and 57 per cent of the economists, statisticians and related personnel are women. In Canada, for example, only two per cent of the legal profession were women, in 1951, the same percentage as in 1941.

The expansion in the Canadian labor force through the increased numbers of married women working has been mainly in those occupations which have been traditionally women's fields — clerical, nursing, to a lesser extent teaching. Probably the biggest unused asset in Canada is the university-trained married woman.

To enable more married women to work, the Montreal seminar on Women at Work concluded that:

- Communities should provide more and better day care nurseries;
- More part-time opportunities should be made available;
- School counselling should take the long view of a 25-year stint in the labor force;
- Facilities are needed for the re-training of women who are re-entering the labor force 15 or 20 years after leaving school.

Thus the trend towards more married women working is likely to continue and, if anything, at an accelerated rate. This is all to the good. Most briefs about Canadian output mention or stress the effect of the small Canadian market. It can be increased by immigration or more of the present population working.

With the present idle plant capacity the economic effects of married women working are all to the good—for their working and spending go together hand in glove, and help the recovery. Their spending is a push in the direction of prosperity.

*For a finer Gin and Tonic...*

## THERE IS NO USE TALKING

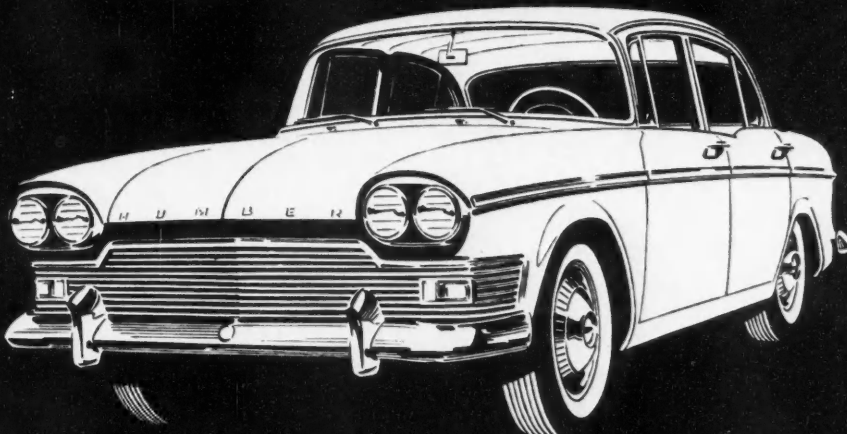
You may be looking—not for a car—but *the* car. One that has true power and styling—and keeps decently quiet about both. One with all the inner room and comforts of the true limousine—without the outside size that makes people say "look at that boat!"

If this fits your own feelings about automobiles, then make a point of seeing the Humber Super Snipe.

Your nearest Hillman dealer will arrange a test drive at your convenience.

(\$4475 P.O.E. East Coast, \$4495 P.O.E. West Coast, taxes extra where applicable)

## HUMBER SUPER SNIPE



ROOTES PRODUCTS: HILLMAN • HUMBER • SUNBEAM

Rootes Motors (Canada) Ltd., 1921 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto — Montreal, Vancouver

# Insurance

by William Sclater

Looking  
for  
new  
delight  
in a  
drink?



REACH FOR

**Ross's**  
**APRICOT**  
**BRANDY.**

...another international favourite  
from the makers of

**Ross's SLOE GIN**

ROSS'S BRAND bottled in Great Britain

## Fraud Costs

What percentage of the premium the average auto owner pays for his policy is due to auto damage frauds and unfounded claims? Is it right or proper that we should all have to pay for insurance company and government laxity in failing to prosecute such cases?

I know a doctor's widow, a young woman who is the victim of a shyster lawyer to whom an insurance company actually paid more money than the legal liability involved. Her husband, age 30, was killed when his auto was in collision with an old truck emerging from a sideroad. The owner of the truck had paid one small down payment on it. He had \$10,000 liability insurance.

The insurance company telephoned the widow, explained the circumstances, and offered immediate settlement with a cheque for \$10,000. But she thought her husband's life was worth more than that as she was left with three small children. So she listened to a lawyer who phoned her sympathetically and persuaded her to let him act on her behalf.

He called the insurance company and threatened legal action unless they paid over \$15,000. They settled for \$12,500, as it was cheaper to do that than become involved in a costly lawsuit with attendant publicity. But they had to pay the cheque to her lawyer as her legal representative, and all he sent her was a cheque for \$7,500, which was \$2,500 less than the insurance company had offered her in the first place. The balance of \$5,000 was his fee for services rendered. Now I think the insurance company should have opposed this shyster lawyer, as they had no legal liability to pay more than the \$10,000 coverage of the policy.

I hear of lots of padded garage bills that reduce the spread between the deductible and what the auto owner pays for repairs. Everybody seems to think it's "smart" to let the insurance company pay. One friend of mine was quoted \$80 on a repair job. When he told his garage his deductible was \$100 they immediately offered to charge \$120 for the repairs so that he would have only \$20 to pay. He refused. By buying one spare part for \$15 and two

hours' labor, he repaired the car himself.

It seems to me we're all paying for the toll the crooks take, but instead of charging this onto the policyholder I think it is up to the government and the insurance companies to take remedial action. Then we'd get our auto policy costs down. I believe that some U.S. States estimate fraud losses add 30 per cent to policy rates.—J. H., Hamilton.

Some estimate them a great deal higher than 30 per cent, but I don't think we're in their league yet. Swindlers are always with us; they're a definite percentage of the population, but there's always more talk about the "smart" ones who make the insurance company pay than there is actual swindling.

We all know there are obliging garage operators, but they don't usually stay in business long. The fellow who'll cheat the insurance company for you will cheat you too, as the "smart" people find out eventually. And you don't hear about the many honest garage operators who turn down the crooked propositions some of their customers make to them to pad the repair bills.

Modern insurance adjusters are a well-trained body of men. They know to within a dollar or two what any particular repair should cost. Garages which charge more will soon lose insurance business.

Let's face it. We'll never get complete honesty in this world. For some reason even nice people like you and me like to think we've made the insurance company pay for a little more. But it's ourselves we're charging for the extra. But one way we can all help is by co-operating with the insurance companies and reporting crooked operations we see or hear of. Then we're taking positive action to help reduce the costs of claims and thereby rates.

In the case of the company which you say paid \$12,500 out on a \$10,000 liability there are some monetary angles worth considering. It might have cost them up to \$5,000 or more to defend the case. As no judge could find them liable for more, and they had made immediate offer to meet their full legal liability, the chances are that costs





"Well, look who's back—chipper as ever!"

*Look Who Got Back . . . For Only \$329.00\*! Great, eh? The big welcome in the old haunts—getting used to the warm tang of mild-and-bitter again at the "Dog & Duck" . . . to a little nostalgic reliving of those good times at "the pub"? This is the nicest part of going back . . . slipping into family ways, friends' lives and cronies' chatter with the familiar ease of a much-loved old sweater. The second nicest part is how easy it is—the TCA way. Read on to find out why you should fly TCA home to England, Scotland, Ireland (or Europe) any day now. Then for all the details, drop in to your travel agent's or call TCA. \*17-Day Jet Economy Excursion Return Fare, Montreal—London.*

#### FLY TCA AND SAVE UP TO \$128 TO BRITAIN AND EUROPE

Low 17-Day JET Economy Excursion Return Fares are effective now, up to March 31st—Use TCA's Fly Now—Pay Later Plan: 10% down, up to 24 months for the balance—Fly DC-8 Giant Jet, one-airline service to Britain, Ireland and five major European centres. Enquire about TCA's Extra Cities Plan, too.

SAMPLE FARES:	JET	TURBO-PROP*
<b>MONTREAL—LONDON</b>	<b>\$329.00</b>	<b>\$299.00</b>
<b>VANCOUVER—GLASGOW</b>	<b>\$522.00</b>	<b>\$484.20</b>

\*BOAC Turbo-Prop Britannia in association with TCA

**TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES**  **AIR CANADA**



*Thanks to his trust company, this businessman can enjoy his favourite recreation—sailing.*

## HERE ARE IMPORTANT PERSONALIZED SERVICES OFFERED BY TRUST COMPANIES AND USED BY MEN OF RESPONSIBILITY

This man has the time to enjoy the things he likes best. As a man of responsibility, he relies on a trust company's experience for such personal financial services as: A SAVINGS ACCOUNT to accumulate funds . . . A GUARANTEED INVESTMENT obtainable for a fixed term . . . A RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN with payments tax deductible . . . PROPERTY MANAGEMENT—residential or commercial . . . INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT and custody of securities. And he has appointed a trust company as EXECUTOR of his estate and TRUSTEE of funds provided for his family and dependants. For particulars of these friendly personal services enquire at any of the more than 200 offices of

**THE TRUST COMPANIES OF CANADA**  
*The nation's most experienced executors and trustees*

would have gone against the defendant, in this case the widow.

And what would have been left for her then, after the lawyer took his pound of flesh? He's the real villain of the piece but if you go after him he'll immediately allege that if it wasn't for fellows like him the insurance companies would be evading their responsibilities right and left. There are companies and companies, of course, and some are no better than the people who run them, but there is always the governing factor that we do have good laws and regulations to protect the insured.

If you think you have a legitimate complaint against an insurance company offer of settlement, hire a lawyer by all means. But pick one with a good reputation and establish the fee basis from the beginning. And if you see people swindling the insurance companies, just remember it's your money they're taking too.

### Board & Non-Board

*My agent talks glibly about Board and Non-Board companies and whether a certain mutual company policy is assessable or not. I would be interested in knowing the meaning of such terms in plain language.—T.D., Oshawa.*

There are certain self-regulating national, provincial and area associations of insurance companies. The companies which belong to them are generally referred to as "Board" Companies. But the same company may be a Board Company in one particular province or area, and be Non-Board elsewhere.

Some mutual insurance companies issue policies which would make their policy-holders assessable for additional payments in the event of insolvency on the part of the company. Others have policies that are non-assessable in such a contingency.

### Letters of Credit

*When I travel to Europe and the East I carry a letter of credit for which I can obtain money to my requirements at banks in the various places I may be. Is there any special insurance covering a letter of credit of this nature? — F. W. D., Montreal.*

Yes, this could be written as an Inland Marine coverage of the expenses involved in notifying the various banks concerned to make stop payment orders. See a general agent or broker. If you have a personal property floater you have some coverage there also. A letter of credit is negotiable. Its loss could cause considerable inconvenience.



## INCO DEVELOPS WORLD MARKETS FOR NICKEL

 <p>CANADA 5 CENTS 200th commemorative year Separation and Identification of Nickel 1951</p>	 <p>UNITED STATES 5 CENTS 1961</p>	 <p>IRELAND SIX- PENCE 1929</p>	 <p>UNITED KINGDOM 5 SHILLINGS Coronation Year 1953</p>	 <p>FRANCE HEAVY FRANC Newest coin of pure nickel 1960</p>	 <p>SWITZERLAND 20 CENTIMES First coin struck in pure nickel 1881</p>	 <p>JAPAN 50 YEN 1955</p>
						
 <p>ECUADOR ONE SUCRE 1937</p>	 <p>ARGENTINA ONE PESO Commemorative Year 1960</p>	 <p>URUGUAY 10 CENTESIMOS 1953</p>	 <p>SPAIN 25 PESETAS 1957</p>	 <p>GREECE 10 DRACHMAE 1959</p>	 <p>PAKISTAN 2 ANNAS 1948</p>	 <p>INDIA 10 NAYE PAISE 1957</p>

## Coinage provides world markets for nickel

Nickel and nickel alloys make excellent coinage because they withstand corrosion and hard wear; can be blanked and coined readily; have a bright metallic lustre that makes them easy to recognize.

According to the latest information, 47 countries of the world use nickel or nickel alloys in 118 coins. On the average, more than 5 million pounds of nickel are used annually in the coinage systems of the world. That's about 10 per cent of the total tonnage of all metals used in coinage each year.

**MONEY MINTERS**, a 16 mm. 15 minute film in colour produced in cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mint is available on loan for group showings. **NICKEL IN COINAGE**, a free booklet telling the story of nickel coinage through the ages will be sent on request.

Think what this means for Canada.

Canada is the world's largest producer of nickel. And Inco, through sales, research and market development operations, maintains a continuing program for the expansion of international markets for Inco nickel.

More Inco nickel than ever before will be exported to expanding world markets... helping to build trade balances, stimulate Canada's economic growth and create more jobs for Canadians.

## THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED  
55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO





**Purchasers  
and  
Distributors  
of  
Government,  
Municipal  
and  
Corporation  
Securities**

**A. E. Ames & Co.  
Limited**

*Business Established 1889*

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK  
LONDON, ENG. VANCOUVER VICTORIA  
WINNIPEG CALGARY LONDON



## Gold & Dross

### B.C. Bond Offer

*I hold a small amount of British Columbia preferred. I have received a letter of transmittal asking that the shares be turned in to exchange for bonds dated 1986. I do not want such long term bonds at such a low interest rate. What do you advise me to do?—B.L., Sarnia.*

It doesn't look as though you have much choice. These B.C. bonds are being issued as a result of the takeover of B.C. Electric by the province. There is, of course, the current noise and confusion generated as a result of arguments between the Province and B.C. Power which is the parent company of B.C. Electric.

Unfortunately, this argument over price being paid by the Province doesn't look as if it can help the preferred shareholders.

If you don't wish to hold a B.C. provincial bond although the interest rate on the bond is the same as the interest rate on your preferred stock, you can always sell out and use the cash to buy some other security more to your liking.

### Agnew-Surpass

*I have both common and preferred shares of Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores. How is it that the U.S. company bidding for the shares wants only common and not preferred?—B.S., Preston.*

Probably the main reason that Genesco Inc., wants only common stock is because that's the only class that's supposed to be outstanding.

The last of the Agnew-Surpass preferred were called for redemption in February 1959. You had better get in touch with the secretary-treasurer, J. C. White.

The offer for the common is at \$24.25 and is for a maximum of 260,000 shares, including 42,300 held by the U.S. firm's employees' retirement fund. Recent market for Agnew-Surpass was about \$22.50. Agnew stock sold as high as \$27 in May this year, probably in anticipation of the U.S. offer, but otherwise had never been as high as the offering price.

The U.S. firm's bid for stock, if successful, would give it control of

Agnew-Surpass which has 402,944 shares outstanding. This type of limited bid (limited for a controlling interest) is sometimes described as a "British takeover" bid.

It permits the bidder to offer a fairly attractive price — sometimes even what looks like a premium price — in order to get control of assets which he might figure he can put to good use. In the U.K., such takeover bids have caused considerable commotion, some jaundiced glances from financial figures.

Yet, these takeover bids have the appearance of giving something to everybody.

The bidder gets his control and the shareholder who sells gets a better price than he might otherwise expect, certainly better than the open market price. Unfortunately, there have been offers where it was first-come-first-served, leaving some angry shareholders.

Certainly in the Agnew-Surpass case, the U.S. buyer seems to be trying to treat all shareholders reasonably fairly. Genesco may take up all shares offered if more than 260,000 are submitted, or it may take up the maximum number on a pro rata basis — that is, proportionately from each selling shareholder.

Just a footnote; The aftermath is often a decline in the market price of the shares.

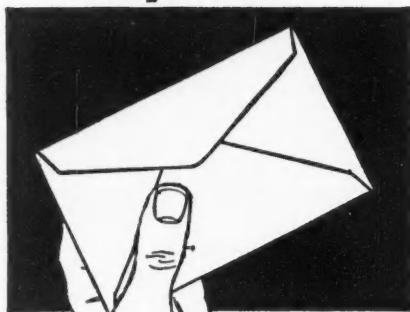
### Formula Plans

*What is your opinion of investment funds with "no-load" features set up by trust companies? Also what do you think of simple formula plans to restrict buying in high markets and encourage it in low?—T.H.M., London.*

To the first question — good. To the second — OK, if you can do it.

The no-load feature, obviously, is more desirable than some of the initial charges incurred with many mutual funds. Keep in mind that every case should be examined on its own merits. Where there might be a claim of "no-load," there could be something to watch out for in the background. The two trust companies you mention likely wouldn't have any hidden gimmicks. They are well-established, are closely-related to our big banks.

## Envelopes . . . your calling cards by mail!



You'll make a  
strong impression  
with  
**"SAFETY SEAL"**

Specify "Safety Seal" envelopes  
...they're right for every occasion.

**NATIONAL  
PAPER GOODS**

LIMITED  
HAMILTON ONTARIO  
Halifax • Montreal • Toronto  
Winnipeg • Vancouver

**Grand Marnier**  
LIQVOR

**Cordon Rouge**

Exquisite straight...  
in cocktails...in desserts

World-renowned "red ribbon"  
liquor. Prepared exclusively from  
Cognac Fine Champagne and a  
distillation of orange peel.



OFFICE GÉNÉRAL DES GRANDES MARQUES, LTÉE - MONTREAL

Formula plans — constant-ratio, dollar-averaging etc. — look good on paper but over a real long haul, can be extremely difficult to stick to. The idea, as you point out, is to continue investing at the same pace through low and high markets so that the average price paid is on the low side.

But we're humans, and not computers. During high markets — possibly booming prosperity in the country — we might have plenty of money in our pockets for investing, gambling or what have you. Yet a formula plan says keep putting up the same amount of money.

Now times become tough — the nation is in a recession and the boss cuts your pay. Can you keep up with your purchases.

Also, what happens if the particular stocks you buy go down, and stay down, or the company goes bankrupt?

Moral: Don't marry a plan any more than you'd marry a stock. Always watch your investments.

### Sudbay E & M

*Requesting information on Sudbay Exploration & Mining which some friends bought via telephone sales methods from Toronto at \$1 a share, and would like to get rid of it. — C. L., Estherville, Iowa.*

Sudbay E. & M. was revamped into Sudbay Beryllium Mines on a share-for-share basis. The company's main interest is in Manitoba beryllium claims which have received surface work and drilling.

A small treatment plant was planned to test the feasibility of new methods processing beryllium to beryllium oxide. The project appears to be of the long-shot variety and since no secondary market shows for the stock your friends have no option but to ride out the gamble.

### Two Gambles

*Would you advise me to sell or retain Transcontinental Resources and Jowsey which I have held for four years and which show me considerable loss? — W. V., Hamilton.*

Both are speculative situations which could be retained by those in a position to gamble. Their market valuations are presumably in line with comparable holding companies.

Transcontinental has a variety of interests, the most important of which is an Arizona open-pit copper mine it hopes to bring into production. (As a matter of policy we do not comment on operations outside of Canada, holding that domestic capital should be em-



## Canada's First Quantity Token Issue...



To augment the short supply of currency in Lower Canada, penny and half-penny copper

tokens were issued during the first half of the nineteenth century. Between 1837 and 1844 the Bank of Montreal issued large quantities of these tokens which are quite common today and have little value. Exceptions are the famous Side-View issues dated 1838 and 1839 showing the bank's head-office building at an angle. A Side-View penny might be worth as much as \$75, depending upon its condition.

### Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money, in the form of bank notes, was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



**BANK OF  
MONTREAL**  
*Canada's First Bank*

SD-275

## ALUMINIUM LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

On October 16, 1961, a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable Dec. 5, 1961 to shareholders of record at the close of business Nov. 6, 1961.



JAMES A. DULLEA  
Secretary

Montreal  
October 16, 1961

## CANADIAN UTILITIES LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share and an extra dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share on the no par value Common Shares of the Company will be paid on the 28th day of November, 1961, to all Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1961.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 10th day of October, 1961.

By Order of the Board,  
T. A. MONTGOMERY,  
Secretary.

## CANADIAN UTILITIES LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the par value of \$100.00 each of the Company, and a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Six Cents (\$1.06) per share on the Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, 4-1/4% Series, of the par value of \$100.00 each of the Company, will be paid on the 15th day of November, 1961, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1961.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 10th day of October, 1961.

By Order of the Board,  
T. A. MONTGOMERY,  
Secretary.

## Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Montreal • Toronto • Hamilton • London • Windsor  
Winnipeg • Regina • Calgary • Edmonton • Vancouver

## PROGRAM COMMITTEES

For a program of real entertainment, these 16 mm. sound 30-min. color films are available FREE to adult audiences.

### CANADIAN OPEN (GOLF)

1961 "The Tough New Breed"  
1960 "The Year of the Crown"

### FISHING AND OUTDOORS

"Spinning for Speckles" (Fishing)  
"They Always Come Back" (Shooting)

### TRAVELOGUES

"Jamaica Flavor" "Caribbean Tour"

WRITE AND TELL US YOUR CHOICE  
OF FILMS AND DATES REQUIRED

Modern Talking Picture Service  
140 MERTON STREET • TORONTO 7



Envelopes  
designed  
to  
YOUR  
specifications  
to  
solve  
YOUR  
problems

## INTERNATIONAL ENVELOPE LTD.

MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAMILTON  
OTTAWA • QUEBEC CITY • BEDFORD N.S.

## GOLFERS

Where Else in Florida Will You Find  
TWO CHAMPIONSHIP 18 HOLE  
COURSES AT YOUR DOOR

Step from the porch of this gracious and complete Resort Hotel to the first tee of your choice of two superb lay-outs. Just check in and TEE OFF!

Plus Private Beach and Cabana Club, temperature controlled Pool, Har-tru Tennis Courts, Candlelight Cocktail Lounge, Dancing Nightly in the glamorous Starlight Room.

*Belleview Biltmore*

BELLEAIR • CLEARWATER, FLORIDA  
Opens Jan. 2nd Donald E. Church, Mgr.

played in this country.)

The company at the end of 1960 had an excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$150,000, and reported securities holdings with a market value of \$488,063. It has 3.8 million shares outstanding.

The principal interests of R. J. Jowsey Mining are shares of Denison Mines and Dominion Magnesium which jointly accounted for more than \$1 million of the \$1.3 million market value of securities held at December 31, 1960. Additionally other shares and participations were carried at book value of \$271,806.

The company planned diamond drilling on claims in New Brunswick this year; also possible exploration in Nova Scotia. Outstanding are 3.6 million shares.

The main attractions of companies of this type lie in the chance of latching onto live properties which could direct speculative enthusiasm to them. Jowsey is, of course, the better placed of the two to undertake exploration activities.

## Inter-Ocean

*I have heard nothing since purchasing stock called Inter-Ocean Explorations of Canada. What is happening to this so-called iron development in Quebec?* — E.C.P., Montreal.

Can't find a thing on it. It might be faster if you called the Quebec Securities Commission in Montreal since this sounds as if it might be one of several iron projects which gave them trouble a few years ago.

## Kukatash Mining

*What are your views on Kukatash Mining (1960) as (a) an investment (b) as short-term speculation?* — F.R., Montreal.

It doesn't rate as either in our books, especially at the \$6.50 a share offering price. As short-term speculations, such new offerings tend to be only as good as the ability of the inside promotional interests to carry the price higher. As an investment, this iron property has a long way to go.

## Two Oil Companies

*Is there any reason why Canadian Oil Companies should be selling on the market from one to two dollars more than British American Oil?* — H.A. Princeton, B.C.

No particular reason why it shouldn't. You can't compare two companies the way. B-A has almost 21 million shares outstanding, last year earned a profit



The  
**Vinoy Park**  
HOTEL



**A Distinguished Resort**  
If your heart's desire is to soak up the sun this winter at a hotel in the fine tradition . . . where excellence in service, comfort and relaxation are prime considerations — where food is the answer of a culinary artist to the temptations of your palate — where style and good taste prevail . . . then **MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS AT THE VINOY PARK** — overlooking the waterfront in St. Petersburg. Exclusive Bath Club membership; our own Golf Course. Pool, Par-Three Course, putting green on grounds. American plan. References exchanged.

Open December 7  
**Sterling B. Bottomo**  
Managing Director  
**ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA**  
Toronto Office — EMpire 3-2619



## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

### Dividend No. 297 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty-five cents per share** for the current quarter, and a **bonus of thirty cents per share** for the year ending November 30, 1961, upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of December, 1961, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1961.

By Order of the Board.  
**C. B. NEAPOLE**,  
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,  
October 20, 1961.

equal to \$1.51 on each share. Canadian Oil has some 2.6 million shares outstanding, and last year earned \$1.24.

It's immaterial how far apart two stocks might be in price. Each individual case must be taken by itself. In a liquid market in shares of a well-established company, the price of the shares generally is determined by what the investment public thinks of the strengths and weaknesses of a business.

### GM for Holding

*I have been wondering whether I should sell General Motors stock which I inherited recently and buy more debentures of Ontario Loan & Debenture.—C.S.B., Bracebridge.*

If you haven't any pressing reason to do this, hang onto the GM shares. As GM goes, so goes the U.S.

And if the U.S. economy runs into big trouble, we'll all have troubles — including Ontario Loan. This doesn't mean there's anything wrong with Ontario Loan debentures. But since GM is a gift, you could have quite a bit of fun watching the action on Wall Street when you check for a quotation on GM.

Needless to say, GM is a blue-blue chip.

### In Brief

*I hold approximately \$15,000 Canada Savings Bonds. Friends urge me to keep one-third, buy Bell Telephone with one-third, put one-third into a mutual fund. What do you advise?—H.A.H., Toronto.*

There isn't anything safer than Canada Savings Bonds. It would depend on your needs and circumstances. Maybe your bank manager could be a better judge than your friends.

*Is Code Oil & Gas listed? — M.M., Edmonton.*

No. Hasn't been heard from for some time. Try getting in touch with T. W. Connell, in the Alexandra Building in your town.

*Could you comment on Doreva Gold Mines? — A.G.C., Toronto.*

It gave up about 10 years ago.

*Can you explain what happened to Abitca Lumber?—R.T., London.*

No. Abitca was suspended by the Canadian Stock Exchange in June, 1960 since nothing had been heard since 1958 financial data. And there hasn't been anything solid since.

*Jamaica*  
sends us

**Tia Maria**

a most versatile  
COFFEE LIQUEUR



Here is a new, exciting  
liqueur to tempt your  
spirit of adventure. Mix  
it in cocktails, splash  
it in long drinks or  
flavour soufflés or  
ice cream. Alone, its  
fragrance of rich  
coffee charms your  
senses. Linger over  
a Tia Maria soon.

## Point of View

# November 11: Generation Under Judgment

by J. A. Davidson

REMEMBRANCE DAY in Canada has sadly deteriorated in recent years. A large segment of the people seems to look upon it as a bit of a nuisance: it does interfere a little with business (even in communities in which the day is not declared a holiday), and there is something bothersome about that poppies-and-wreaths enterprise.

I suspect that the younger generation, by and large, looks upon Remembrance Day as an occasion on which some of the older people go in for a little sentimental flag-waving and irrelevant reminiscing.

And we veterans have tended to see Remembrance Day primarily as an occasion for a spot of swanking. We do like to get together at this time of year to tell innocent lies to one another about our war experiences and to remind ourselves of how splendid we were. I must admit that I quite enjoy veteran get-togethers at this season, and I do contend that we veterans have a well-earned right to do a little swanking in public from time to time.

But I have the very uneasy feeling that even we are treating Remembrance Day unfairly: so often we allow swank and comrade conviviality to crowd out an authentic remembrance of those who did not come back from the wars.

Many of our national and civic leaders use Remembrance Day as an occasion for indulging in patriotic emotionalism, as a time for telling us how wonderful and how mighty and how glorious we are as a nation.

I am deeply distressed by the way in which we have corrupted by sentimentality and swank the observance of Remembrance Day. But, then, it must be admitted that if we take Remembrance Day seriously we will be made to feel most uncomfortable — and it is quite normal to prefer comfort to discomfort.

But have we any right to expect to feel comfortable on Remembrance Day? I put it to you that no Canadian should expect to feel comfortable at this time of the year.

Siegfried Sassoon, the English novelist and poet, in his autobiographical novel published in 1936, *Sherston's Progress*, wrote this about soldiers killed in the First World War:

"In the name of civilization these soldiers had been martyred, and it remained for civilization to prove that



Toronto Cenotaph: Who asks why?

their martyrdom wasn't a dirty swindle."

Those hard, haunting words express the disturbing ambiguities of Remembrance Day, and they point sharply to the dimension of judgment in authentic remembrance. And there is perhaps an even stronger note of judgment in those words when they are carried forward and said of the dead of the Second World War.

All remembrance of war's dead must

sound a note of judgment — judgment on the ways of men which make for war, and judgment on what men make of the opportunities given to them by the dead in their dying.

But we try not to hear the note of judgment that is sounded over us. We have become quite adept at evading the judgment which is in remembrance: judgment challenges us on our good opinions of ourselves, and so we try to give it the deaf ear.

But we are a generation under judgment — we have yet to prove that the martyrdom of the fallen was not a "dirty swindle" — and Remembrance Day ought to be for us a day of humble contrition.

W. H. Auden has a little poem, *Epitaph for the Unknown Soldier*, in which he says this:

"To save your world you asked this man to die:

Would this man, could he see you now, ask why?"

Yes — and we, the survivors and successors, must answer that stark question, "why?"

Remembrance Day is a day of thanksgiving for what the fallen have given us. But it ought to be a day of humble contrition, a day in which we are made aware of our own weaknesses and failures, for we are a generation under judgment.

It is a mark of our insensitivity, of our failure in authentic remembrance, that in so much of what we do and say on Remembrance Day the note of self-congratulation seems so much louder than the note of contrition.

No one has a right to feel comfortable on this Remembrance Day, for we have yet to give satisfying proof in this post-war world that the martyrdom of the fallen was not a "dirty swindle".

A useful thought for this Remembrance Day is given by the English journalist, Wayland Young, in his recent book, *Strategy for Survival*:

"There would be no war memorials after a thermonuclear exchange."

ANSWER TO PUZZLER  
Area: 16,296 square inches.

# Two of the most beautiful things about **HERTZ**



One is 25 years old ... the other is brand new

Both the lady and the lustrous new car show why most people prefer to rent from Hertz. Because we know just what you like, we've ordered hundreds of 1962 Chevrolets—now arriving at Hertz stations across Canada. Phone for one this week. Be the first in your block or office to take a new Chevrolet out on the road.

The lady is one-of-a-kind—but the intelligence and courtesy that make her so attractive are available in other models in every Hertz city. Phone one this week. And if a man answers, don't hang up. He'll be every bit as intelligent and courteous. Try us. We're listed under "Hertz" in the white pages of your phone book.

Let **HERTZ** put you in the driver's seat of a new 1962 Chevrolet



In addition to the new Chevrolet, Hertz rents new Vauxhalls, Envoys, Pontiacs, Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs and other fine cars.



# "AGES AHEAD"

## PARK & TILFORD

THE FIRST AND ONLY CANADIAN  
DISTILLER TO ADD SUCH OLD  
AND COSTLY WHISKIES TO AN  
ENTIRE LINE... AT NO EXTRA COST



ROYAL COMMAND is a "MASTER BLEND" of 10 & 15 year old whiskies superbly light and smooth. Other P & T Master Blends include: PASSPORT 6 & 12 year old MEDALLION 5 & 10 year old • THREE FEATHERS 4 & 8 year old • LANCER 3 & 8 year old

CANADIAN PARK & TILFORD LTD.



